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BRITISH SEEN IRKED OVER CHIANG STAND ON INDIAN FREEDOM

Joint Plans Leaving England as Outsider Noted—Dissatisfaction Shown

INDICATES ALLIED LOSSES

Chungking Papers Back Leaders' Opinion That Definite Policy Be Planned

Asahi Service

CANTON, February 25.—Great Britain is showing dissatisfaction with Chiang Kai-shek's attitude as regards India, while it is believed that failing in his attempt to bring India to the anti-Japanese front, General Chiang is said to have turned against the British Empire, particularly showing an attitude of joining with India directly without considering England.

At any rate, his recent visit to India is regarded only as an indication of the Allies' defeat in East Asia. In this connection, Chiang's army organ Sao Tang Pao, published at Chungking said on February 23:

"England did not show any concrete plan except the demand for the greatest possible mobilization of India but at this moment, Britain should speedily show a definite policy toward India.

"Formerly the Chinese were quite unconcerned about the movement for freedom in India, but of late, the whole world become greatly interested in the freedom of India. The Chinese should also give up their former uninterested attitude regarding the freedom of India."

Meanwhile, General Chiang's attitude regarding India was also criticized in England. The London broadcasting station said as follows on February 23:

"Chiang Kai-shek's statement that England should give the greatest possible political power to India has caused considerable reaction in London political circles.

"The diplomatic authority of the Reuters news agency said today that it was a problem for the British leaders when the preparation for giving India freedom would be completed. India's misfortune lies in confronting views among the political groups and in the constant occurrence of internal disturbances.

"Chiang Kai-shek's address to the Indians brought various different reactions and it is also proved how it is difficult to please every element in India."

Visit Was Disappointment

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's visit to India resulted both against his expectations and the British Government, which supported the visit.

With all the pomp with which the Chungking leader and his wife have been greeted at various places in India, the visit after all only served to drive home to him the imminent fall of the Chungking regime.

There is one outstanding difference between the hostilities as staged in Europe and that in East Asia, according to the Asahi correspondent at Berlin.

In Europe, the correspondent declares in his dispatch on Thursday, all the countries now liberated from the long British tyranny, thanks to the Axis partners' efforts, are not having such an intense hatred against the Britishers as to turn to fire right in their faces without much instigation, chiefly because of the racial inter-relation among the European nations.

The case is quite different here in Asia where those people as the Burmese and Indians, once cleared of their British yoke, would turn right against their tyrannical masters and will not hesitate to shoot them to death because of their long accumulated animosity enhanced with their racial consciousness.

Britain Desperate

Shrewd Britain has been aware of this from the first. She knows, the correspondent states, that all the British controlled peoples in Asia, when they are freed will never return under British control again.

Now when many of her territorial possessions in East Asia have already fallen into the Japanese hands, Britain feels compelled to try at all costs to secure her remaining possessions in East Asiatic waters so that some footholds can be obtained to exploit the Asiatic peoples on which the country's integrity has so far been maintained.

In the light of this view, Britain thought, the resistance of Chiang Kai-

(Continued on Page 2)

To Exchange Supplies

Domei

LISBON, February 25.—Sumner Welles, United States Undersecretary of State, announced today that some form of an agreement for exchange of strategic raw materials and machinery between the United States and Brazil will be arrived at within a week, it was relayed here from Washington. Dr. Arthur da Souza Costa, Brazilian Minister of Finance, is negotiating in Washington for establishment of an agreeable plan whereby Brazil will supply the United States with strategic raw materials in exchange for machinery and machine tools.

Complacency of U.S. Capital Shattered As Air Raid Sirens Shriek Out Warning

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 26.—Washington, the capital of the United States as well as Hampton Roads Virginia, United States naval port, had their first air raid alarms, lasting 13 minutes from 1:30 a.m. today, according to a report received here from Washington today.

No details were given regarding the 13-minute air raid scare, the report stated.

British Sarcastic

Domei

AMSTERDAM, February 26.—Commenting on the shelling of Elwood California, by a Japanese submarine, Alexander Ull, British radio commentator, has remarked sarcastically that "this attack has driven some of the self-complacency out of the Americans and the attacks against the American coast has pricked the Americans under their skin," according to a London broadcast intercepted here today.

Reports Seen Conflicting

Terrible confusion and panic caused in Los Angeles following the reported raid over the American mainland by two squadrons of the Axis Air Force close on the heels of the daring submarine attack has reached a stage where the whole incident, in the eyes of a third party is even comical rather than sympathetic.

Particularly so when it has been made known that Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of the United States Naval Operations, flatly denied the statement issued by the White House while still another circle, the Western Defense Headquarters, persistently maintained that such planes flew over the city.

With all these claims and repudiations flying about, it is meanwhile reported that a toll of four lives was taken during the height of this consternation.

The Yomiuri office in Tokyo telephoned its correspondent in Buenos Aires on Thursday to find out the terror caused to the Americans by this nerve wracking warfare, the effect of which is much greater than the air raid.

Question: It is reported that the excitement caused by the news of the "air raid over the American Western Coast" is terrible. What is the real situation as gathered at your side?

Answer: Nothing definite is yet known. However, the fact remains that not many minutes after an announcement by the White House disclosing the raid, Colonel Frank Knox, American Secretary of Navy, issued a statement saying that the raid over Los Angeles was a false alarm, adding that no plane was seen flying over the city during the previous night, at least not an enemy craft.

The funny part is, the Western Defense Headquarters, immediately afterward, repudiated the statement of Colonel Knox by issuing a communique to the effect that: "The enemy planes were sighted in the vicinity of Los Angeles shortly after 2 a.m. on February 25, the whole city subsequently going into a black-out condition from 2:25 a.m. The reports so far do not tally with one another and the real situation, therefore is not available but greatest care nevertheless is being exercised. Up to now, there is no news of bombing or reports indicating that the enemy planes were shot down."

Press Produce Eye-Witness

On the other hand, a United Press dispatch reaching here from Los Angeles, inferring that the denial of Colonel Knox is an error, discloses an eye-witness account of the alleged raid, according to which, he was awakened by the drone of airplane motors and got outside in time to catch a glimpse of the first formation disappearing southward along the coast of Los Angeles.

The entire sky was flooded with search-lights and while the high-angle guns were barking incessantly, the second formation appeared over the city. The entire region, by this time, was converted into pitch darkness as light control was enforced.

Another eye-witness, according to the same dispatch, allegedly saw a Japanese being taken into custody just as the second formation was passing over the city, revealing further that he definitely saw the first formation flying southward along a spot about five miles off the coast of Los Angeles.

The U.P. correspondent insistently claims the reality of the reported raid by pointing out the enforcement of emergency light control centering around Los Angeles and extending to Santa Barbara, San Diego, San Pedro and their vicinities, and the fact that all the wireless stations in the entire region in Southern California, with the exception of San Diego, discontinued their dispatch from 2:27 a.m. and onward.

Still another report states that the foregoing has been confirmed by a certain Lieutenant-Colonel of the United States army, who allegedly disclosed that the drone of the first formation was heard for 30 minutes and that the second raid started from 4 a.m. He is also said to have witnessed a black object trailing the air squadron which, gathering from its speed and other circumstances, was believed to have been an airship.

Could Not Offer Explanation

The report carries an unofficial announcement of the War Office in Washington in this connection, saying that if it was an airship, it must have belonged to the American force. However, when asked why all the anti-aircraft guns opened fire had it really been an American airship, the War Office official could not offer an explanation.

The United Press later reported that four deaths were caused in the midst of this excitement; namely, two police officers and two civilians, of whom one died of heart-failure and the other three, through automobile accidents.

Right now, the radio here is broadcasting an announcement issued by the American War Office which reads: "The Axis Powers are feverishly spreading the news that a large formation of Japanese Air Units has attacked the

(Continued on Page 2)

Co-Op Men Thanked

Premier Hideki Tojo expressed his thanks to members of the Central Cooperative Council previous to the wind up of the two-day session.

CO-OP COUNCIL ENDS DELIBERATION MEET

Premier, as Head of Rule Aid Body, Thanks Representatives for Efforts

RESOLUTION IS PASSED

Best Endeavors of Home-Fronters to Bring Lasting Peace Formally Pledged

The two-day session of the Central Cooperative Council of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association was successfully concluded on Thursday afternoon with an expression of thanks by Premier General Hideki Tojo, who is concurrently the president of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

At the ceremony of closing the session held at the Tokyo Kaikan, Marunouchi, Premier Tojo thanked the members for their efforts in discussing the important problems of strengthening the internal structure of the nation and also of educating the people regarding the importance of the coming general election.

At the same time, he requested all the members to give further efforts for materializing the real assistance to the Imperial Rule, and also promised to consider suggestions and proposals made at the session by all the members.

The Central Cooperative Council, before closing its session, passed the following resolution:

"With the fall of important Anglo-American bases, from which Britain and America attempted to dominate East Asia, the foundation for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere has firmly been established.

"This should be attributed to the August Virtue of His Majesty the Emperor and the heroic efforts of the Japanese Army and Navy Forces.

"We, the people on the home front, hereby pledge ourselves to exert our best efforts in bringing about lasting peace in East Asia by smashing the United States and Britain through closest national unity and indomitable will."

As regards the question of recommending candidates for election to the House of Representatives, it was agreed at the session that for preventing the appearance of unsatisfactory candidates, it is better to make the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure Council recommend candidates. Thus, the Council will become the main body for selecting and recommending candidates for election.

At any rate, it is notable that all the members agreed that for forming a new House of Representatives, only those who are fully qualified to represent voters in the Diet and to assist the Government in properly administering the country and executing the Greater East Asia War must be recommended and elected.

U-BOAT TOLL GROWS IN WAR ON ATLANTIC; ARGENTINA WORRIED

Another British Tanker Reported Sunk Off Coast of Puerto Rico

SHIPPING SHOWS DROP

Stricter Rations for Britain as Allied Vessels Show Alarming Loss

Domei

AMSTERDAM, February 26.—The 5,600-ton British tanker La Carriere was sunk off the coast of Puerto Rico, according to a London radio broadcast intercepted here today.

The radio report stated that apparently some members of the crew of the ill-fated vessel have been saved.

Argentina Alarmed

Domei

MADRID, February 26.—Argentine shipping circles have expressed their alarm over the activities of U-boats and they have pointed out that the number of ships calling at Buenos Aires in January 1942 show a 40 per cent decrease over the number of vessels which called at the port in January 1941, according to a Buenos Aires report received here today.

In order to meet this crisis, Argentine shipping quarters have purchased 16 Italian and four Danish vessels, totaling 100,000 tons, it was said.

Stricter Ration Seen

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 26.—In view of the continued sinking of Allied vessels by Axis Powers, stricter control of civilian consumption in England is expected to be enforced, according to a London report received here today.

Control will include not only foodstuffs but all daily necessities, it was said.

Convoys Attacked

D.N.B.

BERLIN, February 26.—A special German army bulletin announced: In obstinate fighting, lasting for several days, German submarines have sunk in the mid-Atlantic from a strongly protected convoy seven merchant vessels totaling 52,000 gross register tons including two large tankers. In addition six vessels including a tanker were so heavily damaged that their total loss must also be reckoned with.

This new success of German submarines in the mid-Atlantic confirms that German U-boats are able to cope with enemy escorts of considerable strength. German competent quarters are pointing out that in incessant attacks, lasting for several days, so that one might even speak of a battle, this valuable British convoy has been destroyed. Even the strong escorts of the convoy were unable to ward off the attackers. It is emphasized, moreover, that also in the Atlantic close to the American coast, German submarines have always been able to cope with enemy forces. The fact alone that America within the last month in waters close to its Atlantic coast has lost two coastguard cruisers, one destroyer and a large auxiliary warship, proves that the safety measures of Roosevelt have been without success.

With this loss included, the Anglo-American losses in merchant ship tonnage since the beginning of the war amounts to more than 15,500,000 tons according to official German figures. That is more than half of the entire shipping tonnage owned by Britain at the beginning of the war.

PLANES SEEN ONLY MEANS FOR ACCESS TO CHUNGKING

Big Trouble Lies in Fact Not Enough Craft Available to Satisfy Chiang

Domei

LISBON, February 25.—Confirming the pessimism now prevailing among the Allies, the New York Herald Tribune today editorially said, "We see no reason to cast doubt on depressing views of a situation, which disposes of Burma as a possible base of an allied offensive to relieve Japanese pressure elsewhere."

The Herald Tribune declared that the only urgent question left open is communication with China, for the "United nations" need freer and easier access to China right now than will ever be possible over any land routes alternative to the Burma Road. It would appear that the only answer to these problems which can be given in reasonable time is transport planes," the newspaper said.

The paper admitted, however, that transport planes were not available in sufficient quantities to comfort China.

Winant in Washington

Domei

AMSTERDAM, February 26.—John G. Winant, United States Ambassador to London, has left for a short visit to the United States, according to a London report received here today.

FOUR DESTROYERS SENT DOWN IN NAVAL CONFLICT OFF BALI; AIR BASES IN BURMA BLASTED

Two Cruisers, One Other Destroyer Badly Damaged, Imperial Headquarters Announces Today

MINELAYER SUNK OFF TIMOR COAST

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS, 11:50 a.m. February 27.—The results of the sea battle off Bali Island are known as follows according to later detailed reports:

1. Four destroyers (two American and two Netherlands) were sunk; two cruisers and one destroyer were severely damaged;
2. In the neighborhood of Timor Island, Imperial Navy Air Forces sank one Netherlands minelayer of the Jan Van Brakel type, 3,000 tons; damaged and set afire one 3,000-ton enemy ship; and sank one 20,000-ton enemy ship.

Burma Air Bases Blasted

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS, Noon, February 27.—Imperial Army Air Forces operating in the Burma area attacked airfields at Mandalay and Mingalazon, and destroyed 34 enemy planes. Three of our planes have not yet returned.

SHONAN ISLAND TOUR MADE BY YAMASHITA

Japanese Commander-in-Chief Inspects Rehabilitation Progress in Area

PERCIVAL GREETS VICTOR

Defeated Troops Parade Before Japanese Leader—Mountain of Arms Seen

In view of the rapidly progressing reconstruction work on Shonanto, the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in Malaya, Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita, accompanied by several officers of the Headquarters Staff, made a tour of inspection of the island on February 25, reports a Nichi Nichi correspondent who accompanied the inspection party. The highlight of the inspection tour was the second meeting between the Japanese Commander-in-Chief and the British Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, Lieutenant-General Percival. The report follows:

Only 12 days have passed since the Japanese Forces occupied Singapore, and under their protection the administration of Shonanto is being fast established on permanent lines. The Japanese have secured the various military and cultural organs of the enemy unimpaired, and the reconstruction of the once war-torn island is progressing rapidly.

At 10 a.m. on February 25, Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in Malaya, made a tour of inspection of the island, and visited the armaments store at the Tanglin Barracks, the Alexander Powder House, the Armaments Repair Factory, Shonan Station, King's Dock, Victoria Dock, Fort Canning and its underground assembly room, Towner Street and its collection of automobiles, the Changi Prison, and other places.

Huge War Arms Taken

The Tanglin Barracks were literally buried under a sea of rifles and ammunition. The Commander-in-Chief listened with a pleased smile to the reports of Regimental-Commander Eguchi that the Japanese Troops had captured 50,800 rifles, 7,031 machine-guns. Several tanks, large and small, were clustered in one corner of the parade-ground. The latest weapons of the enemy, and pride of the British Army, the anti-aircraft repeaters, and the 40 mm. Vickers anti-tank guns, had electrical fixtures, and easy sighting, but compared with the Japanese guns they were not so formidable as they had been made out to be.

The Alexander Powder House was situated on the top of a little hill, and was a solid concrete structure about 20 meters square. Part of it had been destroyed by Japanese bombs. The interior was packed tight with shells of all denominations, 12 cm., 15 cm., 24 cm., 38 cm., and 46 cm. The biggest shell came up to the shoulders of the Commander-in-Chief, and was so big in circumference that a man could hardly put his arms round it.

The Repair Factory was filled with gun barrels and gun-carriages. If all the parts had been put together there would have been enough guns to arm an entire army. It is the greatest mystery of the Malay Campaign why the British surrendered so easily.

The King's Dock formed part of the

(Continued on Page 2)

India Seen Base for Last Stand by Allies As Resistance by Dutch Indies Hopeless

Domei

LISBON, February 26.—Likelihood that India will furnish bases for the last Allied stand is growing more apparent every day, John Morris, former United Press correspondent in Tokyo and chief of the Shanghai office of the agency, who fled to the Philippines and Batavia after the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, reported here from Colombo today in commenting pessimistically regarding Java's ability to withstand the Japanese offensive.

Mr. Morris broadly hinted that the Netherlands East Indies will be forced to give up the fight and said, the Dutch have freely admitted the success of their brave effort must depend on reinforcements from the Allies, especially from the United States.

The most important developments concerning the Netherlands East Indies is to be expected within 24 hours, Mr. Morris reported.

Special to the Yomiuri

ZURICH, February 26.—Hubertus J. Van Mook, Deputy Governor-General of the Netherlands East Indies, has admitted that there is no hope of victory for the Netherlands East Indies against Japanese attack, in his radio address broadcast from a certain station in Java, which was intercepted here today.

"Now we must fight even without any hope for victory," he said. "Our duty is to see how much resistance we can show when the Japanese Forces land. The Japanese are certainly much stronger than we imagined. The fall of Singapore was a terrible blow to us.

"Although there is no hope for victory in the fuutre, we must fight. We must resist because it is the time to commence our offensive, which we have spent so much time in planning and discussing. Whether our offensive will succeed or fail depends upon your resistance strength."

DENMARK RAIDED BY R.A.F., BOMB TOWN IN JUTLAND

Few Casualties Caused—Fascist Planes Attack North Africa and Malta

Domei

COPENHAGEN, February 26.—A formation of British warplanes last night flew over Denmark and dropped high explosives and incendiaries on a town in Jutland, it was reported here today.

A number of private dwelling houses were destroyed and several civilians killed and injured, it was said.

Italian Planes Active

Domei

ROME, February 26.—Italian warplanes yesterday continued to attack enemy objectives in the area between Tobruk and Sidi Barrani, the High Command announced today.

Meantime, an anti-aircraft gun crew shot down three enemy planes, the communique stated.

In continuous waves, squadrons of Axis bombers carried out an intense attack on Malta, destroying objectives on the British stronghold, it was said.

Japanese in Italy Donate

Domei

ROME, February 25.—Deeply moved by the successful operations of the Imperial Japanese Forces in the Greater East Asia War, Japanese nationals in Italy have donated 40,200 lira in order to show their appreciation for the sacrificing services made by the Japanese armed forces, it was disclosed today. The sum, which totals approximately ¥8,900, after minor expenses have been paid, was sent immediately to the authorities in Japan, it was said.

Batavia Restricts Trade

Domei

LISBON, February 25.—Netherlands East Indies authorities published a decree yesterday, restricting trade with Japanese-occupied areas in the western Pacific, including Shonan Island (Singapore), Hongkong, the Philippines, Burma, Malaya and Borneo, a dispatch from Batavia revealed today. It was added that the order merely is a legal extension of trade limitations instituted against Japan to new regions where de facto Japanese influence now prevails, the report concluded.

BRITISH ARE SUSPECTED OF ASSASSINATION PLOT

Turkish Police Combing for Source—Anti-Hitler Leaflets Found Scattered

Special to the Nichi Nichi

ISTANBUL, February 26.—The person who attempted to assassinate German Ambassador to Turkey, Colonel Franz von Papen, by throwing a bomb at his car was instantly killed by the explosion of his own bomb, and it was found that he was a political refugee from Poland.

Turkish authorities declare that behind the attempted assassination of the German Ambassador, there seems to be some British intrigue. They are conducting investigations under the probability that British fifth columnists had handed an innocent participant in the plot a time-bomb, without acquainting him with the scheme, and made him pass the Ambassador's car just at the moment of his arrival at the Embassy.

Consequently, the police are tracking down all British residents at Ankara and Istanbul to obtain further clues.

Incidentally on February 23, someone distributed through the city of Istanbul leaflets denouncing Chancellor Hitler, and the Istanbul police subsequently arrested on February 25 more than 10 British residents, who are suspected in connection with the distribution of these pamphlets.

Kesseiring Honored

D.N.B.

BERLIN, February 26.—The Fuehrer has conferred upon Field Marshal Kesselring the Oak Leaves to the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross. The Field Marshal is the 78th soldier of the German armed forces to receive this high German decoration. Reich Marshal Goering sent the Field Marshal the following telegram: "With particular gratification I express with pride and gratitude to you, my Fleet Commander who has been victorious on all fronts, my sincerest congratulations for having been awarded the Oak Leaves of the Knight's Cross to the Iron Cross. The Fuehrer has thus also recognized the heroes of your formations who fought so bravely everywhere."

EGYPT IS PRESSURED FOR MORE WAR HELP

Britain Feeling Pinch as U.S. Supply Dwindles—Demands Being Refused

NAZIS LAMPOON CHURCHILL

Great Bluffer Trying to Get Away With Murder and Now Blames Others

Asahi Service

SHANGHAI, February 26.—The British Government has started to bring extreme pressure on Egypt for obtaining war materials and foodstuff, as it has become very difficult to secure supplies from the United States because of the activity of the German submarines and also the Indian supply route is now threatened by Japan's operations, it is reported from Ankara.

The Egyptian Government refused to supply the British Government any more foodstuff on the ground that the supply was even insufficient to meet the requirements of the Egyptians, the report said. This is a great blow to Britain and the British Ambassador at Cairo, Sir Miles W. Lampson, immediately made a strong protest to the Egyptian Government demanding also the opening of a cooperative conference for discussing the problem of war material supply.

The supply of provisions to the British troops in North Africa from England is now entirely suspended and the majority of the requirements of the British forces have been supplied by Egypt. Thus, the refusal of Egypt to give any more foodstuff to the British forces in North Africa is a serious blow to Britain.

The British Government is, therefore, planning to bring further pressure on Egypt and also to make it agree to the appointment of a British representative as a minister without portfolio in the Egyptian Cabinet.

When this plan materializes, it will mean the revision of the Egyptian constitution, and also the establishment of a British Supply Bureau within the Government. That will, after all, lead to the complete control of the Egyptian political life by the British authorities.

Now Shifting Blame

D.N.B.

BERLIN, February 26.—Prime Minister Churchill's speech is still widely being discussed by the German press. The Voelkischer Beobachter, for instance, wrote: "The primitive lies which Churchill repeated in his last speech are sufficient proof that this scoundrel is keeping his head barely above water and that the responsibility for the catastrophe which he had conjured up is beginning to oppress him painfully. He is, therefore, shifting the blame for this war on to other people's shoulders and is trying to see a crime in the fact that the enemy was able to present the world with strong realities while Churchill's England could merely bluff.

"Now that England's weakness has been bared to all the world he ascribes to Moscow and America, magic powers in order to be able to speak of victory in the midst of severest privations."

The Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz stated: "Today, Churchill obviously considers it better to

(Continued on Page 2)

ANKARA SURPRISED BY AXIS' OPTIMISM

At Loss to Understand With So Many Defeats Already Suffered in Pacific

Domei

ANKARA, February 26.—Commenting on the speeches by Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt as well as Premier Josef Stalin the semi-official organ of the Turkish Government today editorially expressed surprise that the Allied statesmen are still optimistic in view of the grave reverses the united nations have suffered in the Pacific.

The journal asked what concessions has England granted the Soviet Union after the war and what guarantees have been given that the Soviets would respect the agreements reached in the event of victory.

Atlantic Warfare Important

Domei

ISTANBUL, February 26.—With reference to Prime Minister Winston Churchill's statement regarding the enormous shipping losses suffered by England and its Allies, the Cumhuriyet, a Turkish newspaper, today declared that the war in the Atlantic represents an important factor in determining the final outcome of the present war.

German successes, the journal stated, have increased the isolation of the British Isles.

Comments on Cripps

Domei

BERLIN, February 26.—Criticizing the recent statement made by Sir Richard Stafford Cripps, former British Ambassador to Moscow, and now member of the Churchill Cabinet as Lord Privy Seal, a Wilhelmstrasse spokesman today asserted that the former Ambassador to the Soviet Union has merely followed the cue of Moscow since he has practically repeated what the Soviet Trade Union representatives declared on various occasions when criticizing the attitude of the British people.

The fact that a member of the British Government is advocating new reforms suggested by the Soviets might be regarded as highly significant, the spokesman stated.

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Friday, February 27

HOCHI—Spectacular Activity of Navy Planes
ASAHI—Greater East Asia Construction Council
NICHI NICHI—National Savings Goal
MIYAKO—Central Cooperative Council Ends its Session

Spectacular Activity of Navy Planes

HOCHI

It was announced by the Imperial Headquarters Thursday evening that Imperial Navy Air Units, on February 21, detected a powerful enemy squadron including an aircraft carrier on the sea several hundred miles northeast of New Guinea Island. They lost no time, according to the communique, in flying over these enemy vessels and a violent aerial combat with a group of enemy fighter planes ensued. Some of our warplanes deliberately dived into the enemy aircraft carrier and inflicted heavy damage, causing a big fire to break out on board. Besides sending down 10 enemy fighter planes, our air units badly damaged another enemy warship.

Judging from the formation of enemy warships, they were apparently intending to attack the Japanese mainland under the leadership of an aircraft carrier as in the case of the former fleet led by the aircraft carrier Lexington which was sunk some time ago. Thus, another enemy attempt to attack our mainland was frustrated by the fierce aerial offensive of our naval air forces. It is announced that nine planes of our air forces which frustrated the enemy attempt by their daring diving tactics have not returned to their base yet.

Together with our submarines which never returned after destroying the U.S. fleet off Pearl Harbor on the very day of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, distinguished services rendered by these planes will be rememberd forever in our history. Although no announcement was made by the High Command, similar daring diving tactics must have been employed by our gallant airmen when they sent the main force of the British Asiatic fleet, the Prince of Wales and Repulse, to the sea bottom.

Because of the gallant, self-sacrificing activities of our naval air force, our land has not been subjected to even a single enemy attack, for which we must once again renew our gratitude to the officers and men on the first line front.

Greater East Asia Construction Council

ASAHI

With the attention of the entire nation focussed on it, the Greater East Asia Construction Council is to open its first meeting this afternoon. The fact that the Council, which is to study practical measures for the construction side of the War of Greater East Asia has begun its activity, means that the current war has now entered a new stage. In this sense, we cannot help but attach deep concern to the Council's recommendations.

Since 37 members of the Council include men of high caliber with rich experience and knowledge from various circles, we believe they will certainly live up to general expectations. Although it is necessary to formulate a lofty ideal for the construction work, at the same time, it is imperative from practical viewpoints to carry out various emergency measures at the present stage. In order to carry out construction work on the one hand, while continuing the fighting on the other, various plans must first of all be translated into practise. But we do not mean that emergency measures must be carried at the cost of neglecting the formulation of permanent plans. We only wish to point out here that valuable time must not be spent more than is necessary for the sake of more discussion.

As mentioned above, since the members of the Council include the best knowledge and experience available in the country, they must express their creative opinion unreservedly in order to achieve the true purpose of establishing the Council. Various other councils thus far created by the Government often have failed to satisfy general expectations despite the fact that they included men of high caliber. One of the reasons for their failure may be attributed to the negative attitude taken by the members and lack of enthusiasm on their part to lead the nation with their creative opinions. It is sincerely hoped that the members of the Greater East Asia Construction Council will realize the importance of their mission fully and exert themselves to the utmost in order to live up to general expectations.

National Savings Goal

NICHI NICHI

The Government has decided to set the goal of national savings for the 1942-43 fiscal year at ¥23,000,000,000 According to an explanation given by the Finance Ministry authorities at the Imperial Diet, the total income of the people is estimated at ¥45,000,000,000, of which ¥8,000,000,000 is to be spent as taxes, ¥16,0000,000,000 for digestion of national bonds, ¥6,000,000,000 for industrial purposes and ¥15,000,000,000 for people's use. On the basis of the above figures which require at least ¥2,200,000,000 for the digestion of national bonds and industrial expansion purposes, the Government is believed to have set the national savings goal at ¥23,000,000,000. In other words, since ¥8,000,000,000 for taxes and ¥23,000,000,000 for savings to be appropriated for the above purposes are indispensable, less than one-third of the estimated total national income is left for public use.

Although the savings goal for the 1941-42 fiscal year was set at ¥13,500,000,000 at the beginning, it was raised to ¥17,000,000,000 toward the end of last year and the total amount of savings reached approximately ¥12,000,000,000 at the end of 1941. Judging from the above result, it is quite possible to attain the savings goal of ¥23,000,000,000 during the coming fiscal year.

In order to attain this goal, however, the people on the average must live on one-third of their total income. Since this ratio cannot be forced on all people equally, greater responsibility must be borne by those having larger incomes and those able to carry out self-supporting lives. Because of the tightening of economic control measures and since there is no fear of flight of capital to foreign countries as the result of severance of relations with other economic spheres, there is little danger for vicious inflation at present.

Above all it is absolutely necessary to raise funds for war expenditures for the achievement of final victory. In this sense the newly-set goal will never be high enough and the people must give their fullest cooperation to the Government in this connection.

Central Cooperative Council Ends Its Session

MIYAKO

A brief two-day extraordinary meeting of the Central Cooperative Council of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association was brought to an end successfully Thursday evening. During the session various sincere constructive opinions were expressed by members. Since the main object in calling the session was to drive home to the people, through the Council, the fundamental policy of the Government toward the forthcoming general election of the members of the House of Representatives, it is quite natural that discussion was concentrated on this matter. Although the formation of recommendation bodies in Tokyo and various localities for candidates is approved by the Council without objection, opinions varied as to the component elements of those bodies and their actual manipulation, indicating how difficult is the task of the projected recommendation bodies.

In this connection, as pointed out by a certain member, it may be most appropriate to form selection committees among various circles to let them recommend candidates worthy of representing various localities and fields of occupations. Since the recommendation system by these special bodies never mean the interference of the Government with the election, those who fail to be recommended do not necessarily mean undesirable persons. Therefore utmost caution must be exercised in this connection in order to enable the people to use their free judgment.

SCRIBES IN MANCHOUKUO GET MILITARY TRAINING

Drills Given by Japan Kwantung Army to Be Prepared for Any Emergency

Domei

HARBIN, February 25.—Under the auspices of the press section of the Japanese Kwantung Army, two-week drills of reporters were launched yesterday in snow-covered north Manchoukuo.

The drills are intended to show the reporters the various difficulties and hardships being experienced by the Japanese officers and men now on duty protecting the Manchoukuoan border regions, as well as to prepare them for any future eventuality in the northern regions.

The reporters' unit participating in the drills is composed of correspondents of newspapers and news agencies in Japan, as well as officials of the South Manchurian Railway and the Manchurian Motion Picture Corporation.

Divided into five groups, including information, motion picture, and wireless communications, the reporters are said to be strictly trained under the leadership of officers of the press section of the Kwantung Army.

PORTUGAL STARTS DRIVE TO OUST RED ELEMENTS

Britain Seen as Agent—Allied Employes of Oil Companies Questioned

Domei

BERLIN, February 26.—Remarking on the recent momentous gathering of leading figures, both of the Spanish and Portuguese Governments at Seville, the German News Agency reported today that as an aftermath of their discussions, restrictive steps are now being employed by Portugal to suppress Bolshevist propaganda, which is being circulated in that country under British supervision.

The Portuguese police recently investigated representatives of the British Shell and American Standard-Vacuum Oil Companies for evidence of subversive activities.

Portuguese citizens, who have been subsidized agents of these indicated British and American firms have been given prison sentences on charges of treason, the German News Agency revealed.

SPANISH PAPER UPHOLDS EIRE PREMIER'S EFFORTS

Points to U.S. Threat to Press Nation Into Imperialistic Schemes

Transocean

MADRID, February 10.—The efforts of Premier Eamon de Valera to maintain Eire's neutrality are emphasized in an editorial in the newspaper Informaciones, which declares that it is noteworthy that the United States, despite the determined opposition of all Irishmen, is sending military forces to Ireland.

The journal emphasizes that the threat published in the Washington Post, that Ireland after the war must join the Atlantic confederation, is not only contrary to Irish desires but also reveals Washington's intentions of establishing a North American confederation and pressing Ireland, as a new federal state, into its imperialistic schemes.

With every justification de Valera is opposed to such plans, the paper concludes.

STUDY OF JAPANESE FOUND VERY POPULAR IN BANGKOK

Young Thai Students Who Attended Tokyo Schools Now Hold High Positions

Yasukichi Yatabe, former Japanese Minister to Thailand, who came back to Fukuoka from Thailand Thursday after an absence of three months stated that many Thai people are now engrossed in the study of the Japanese language. More than 600 Thailanders who once studied in Japan are now very active in various fields of work in that country, according to Mr. Yatabe. Great enthusiasm is shown by young men in Thailand and French Indo-China, Mr. Yatabe continued, to study in Japan and it is very likely the number of these young men coming to Japan will increase rapidly, if transportation is restored to normality. Continuing, he said:

"Educational institutions in Thailand have improved considerably of late and some universities there have opened special courses concerning Japan. The Japan-Thailand Society and International Alumni Society are planning to exchange young scholars between the two countries. About 200 Thai Government officials, company clerks and others are attending a Japanese-language night school at Bangkok. It is regrettable that there is not a single book of Japanese translated into the Thai language. A question concerning Chinese residents overseas is now being widely discussed. In Thailand, they are treated the same as the Thai people."

U.S. STEEL OUTPUT DROPS; DUE TO DEARTH OF SCRAPS

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, February 12.—The steel production in the United States has dropped, according to Wednesday's New York report quoting the journal, Iron Age.

This decline, according to the weekly, is due to the growing shortage of scrap iron.

The first setback occurred at Detroit where the production dropped by 12 per cent. Without doubt, the same happened at other steel centers with the result that a number of blast furnaces could not be made use of to the utmost extent of their capacity.

A recent report of the New York Times stated that the Canadian armament industry had asked the United States to furnish one-third of Canadian steel requirements. Since sufficient steel could not be produced in Canada, the armament industry there has also been obliged to cut down its production.

In this connection, the Iron Age declares that in view of past experiences, there is no prospect of satisfying Canadian requirements fully.

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Shonan Island Tour Made by Yamashita

(Continued From Page 1)

Empire Docks, and its warehouses were filled to the ceilings with rice and onions. On the wharfs were piled huge heaps of coal and countless barrels of gasoline. There were two enemy ships of the 8,000-ton class moored to the pier. Their funnels had been blown away, and huge holes yawned desolately all over the deck.

Near the dock was the Shonan Station, a huge white-painted building. Already trains had begun to operate, and several of them were shunting in and out of the station.

At Victoria Docks we learnt that about 200 ships had fallen into Japanese hands. In the Empire Docks a 10,000-ton vessel had been captured, and two 8,000-ton oil-tankers had been taken in King's Dock. The rest were 200-ton cargo boats. The warehouses were two-thirds intact, and 30 of the oil-tanks were still full of heavy oil. There was plenty of coal and water, and the harboring of boats was an easy matter. It is possible to make the dock accommodate more than 120,000 tons of shipping.

Superb Fixtures

The Headquarters of the enemy had been situated in the middle of the city in Fort Canning. It was a black-painted building three storeys high. Examination of it revealed that it was hardly what it was cracked up to be. We crossed a road, and entered what looked like an air-raid shelter. This was the entrance to the secret underground chambers of the fort. There were about 50 small rooms inside, and the cream-painted walls reflected the bright glare of the electric lights. Many luxurious typewriters were left lying about the rooms. The telephone fixtures were very complicated, and the ceilings were traversed with a myriad of wires like the web of some gigantic spider. From the telephone room messages could be sent and received, to and from all the battle fronts in the island. It is ironic that with all their superb preparations the British had to surrender.

We walked to the south side of the fort and found an old iron gate that had almost rusted down. It was the only remaining relic of the old fort that had been constructed more than 60 years ago. We passed through the gates, and mounted a flight of stone steps, and found ourselves below the flag-staff. We had a good view of the harbor, and noticed several Rising Sun flags waving gaily in the tropic breeze. There was a grassy tract of open land before the coast, and this was disfigured by several huge shell-holes. Near us was a hole made by a bomb, and peering into this I saw that it opened into one of the underground chambers. Even in their secret chambers, the British could not breathe in peace.

There were several thousands of automobiles in Towner Street. The Japanese Troops had captured more than 10,000 cars when they took Singapore, and most of them were assembled in Towner Street. The sight of all those glittering, almost brand-new cars was exhilarating in the extreme.

The British prisoners are kept in the Changi barracks, apart from the Indian soldiers. When our party arrived at the barracks we found that Lieutenant-General Percival and Lieutenant-General Heath had turned out to welcome us. Lieutenant-General Yamashita shook hands with them. This was the first time that the opposing Commanders had met since the memorable day when the British had agreed to surrender. A slight drizzle of rain was falling, and the men were getting wet.

Leaders Meet

Lieutenant-General Yamashita said to Lieutenant-General Percival, "Please bear up under the inconveniences you are suffering from at present, for I shall do something for you later on."

The British Commander-in-Chief nodded speechlessly in his gratitude. The victorious general was modest, and the defeated general was not dejected. It was a grand sight.

The road over which we passed was lined with more than 10,000 British soldiers at salute. The red of the infantry, the green and khaki of the Australians, the scarlet of the Scottish Highlanders with their drums and bagpipes, and the green of the Irish, and even the white of the cooks, stretched as far as the eye could reach, far into the forested distance. To the right of us, on a hillock, was a huge 46 cm. gun which had been battered and twisted by the fierce bombing of the Japanese planes.

The leaders of the inspecting party looked with gratitude at the lined-up British officers and soldiers, and their eyes shone with the light of their indomitable determination to bring to a successful conclusion the War of Greater East Asia.

Egypt Is Pressured For More War Help

(Continued From Page 1)

minimize the loss of Singapore and Malaya which previously for many an Englishman meant utter ruin. None of his disastrous blunders and setbacks are preventing him from continuing his optimistic air and from leading the Empire more and more into ruin and distress. On July 29, 1941, Churchill declared: 'It would be madness to believe that Russia and the United States were winning the war for us. If we fail they will also fail.' Today, when according to the 'Times' many a native in the colonial regions proved to be unreliable and waiting for the liberation from the British yoke his entire hope must rest on the help from his North American protector and Bolshevik Russia.

"Churchill who just now described as dangerous every excessive optimism and pessimism has suddenly become the greatest optimist again. During the World War he said that there was a critical time but he thought that it would all turn out well for him and for England. The gambler Churchill, however, forgot that the trump cards this time are in other hands."

TOO MUCH AMUSEMENT

M.P. Scores Londoners for Not Taking War Seriously

D.N.B.

LISBON, February 25.—Is it dancing, tea, or victory that Londoners want, asked the London Daily Mail in connection with the remarks made by a member of the House of Commons, Colonel Hellicot, who sharply protested against the desire for amusement of the London West End.

"If I had the power, all hotels and restaurants in the West End would be closed immediately," the Colonel stated, "for the war has not impressed those people spending most of their time there. They do not know distress and they have no feeling for the necessity of personal sacrifices to be made."

Destroyer Commander Goes Sleepless For Two Months in Discharge of Duties

In the shadow of the brilliant successes achieved by the Imperial Forces on the far-flung fronts of the southwestern Pacific, lie the unsung heroism and the unparalleled perseverance of the men in the convoy vessels, especially the destroyers. Below is the narrative of a resolute destroyer commander whose sense of responsibility was so high that he had not, while discharging his duties, touched his bed for 60 days.

"There is nothing sensational about the performance of our duties," said the commander to an Asahi correspondent, who interviewed him at a base in the South. "All we have to do is prevent enemy ships and submarines from attacking our transport ships. We are the eyes, ears, and limbs of the Imperial Forces. That is why there is no rest for us.

"The ordinary layman has no idea of the sort of life we lead aboard a destroyer. A destroyer is a ship so fully equipped for battle that there is hardly any room left for sleeping quarters. The inconveniences we have to undergo in the confined space of a destroyer is beyond the imagination of the man-in-the-street.

No Relief for Commander

"There is no relief for the commander. The crew can take turns in standing at duty, but there is only one commander. Since the outbreak of the war, I have not touched my bed for 60 days. I could not leave my position on the bridge during that period, and the most I could do in the way of resting was to sit on a chair and fall into a semi-doze.

"I was astonished that I could have held out for so long. Keeping vigilant watch for invisible enemies is a job that tends to shatter a man's nerves; but we could not allow ourselves to relax, not even for a moment. The gun-crew always had to be on the alert, ready to fire at a split second's notice.

"The Northwest monsoon, blowing at the time, troubled us more than the enemy. Sometimes the prow of the ship would dip for more than 30 degrees, and the steersman would find himself submerged in water as he held on to the wheel. Nothing could be put on the tables, for everything would roll off and fall to the floor. For our meals, we could have nothing but rice-dumplings; and we staggered about as we tried to eat. As for water, we had to hang a bottle from the ceiling, and take turns drinking from it.

Enemy Submarine Appears

"Once, as we were convoying the troops that made the successful landing at Lingayen in the Philippines, we disovered an enemy submarine heading straight for us through the moonlit waters. I told the gunners to stand by, and sent the destroyer full-speed ahead to meet the submarine which was then about 1,000 meters away but as we approached the undersea craft, it submerged.

"A short while later. We located the submarine again, and immediately attacked it. One of our destroyers came rushing to the spot at full-speed to help us, and we dropped depth-charge after depth-charge into the greenish-black water. We could feel the detonations reverberating on the sides of the ship as the sea around us broke up into circular plumes like the blossoming of gigantic flower-buds.

"Presently, from the middle of these circular 'flowers' sprang up tall mushrooms of water, which disappeared as quickly as they had appeared. The whole scene, lit up by the pale, tropical moon, looked like a beautiful fairyland landscape.

"The submarine was never seen again, and when the landing troops occupied Lingayen, we felt we had been fully compensated for all our months of continued suspense and physical agony."

British Seen Irked Over Chiang Stand On Indian Freedom

(Continued From Page 1)

shek against Japan must be boosted along with the dependence of India. Failure in this, all of her Asiatic possessions will be a past dream never to be restored into the realm of reality. Britishers know that the racial animosity once gaining impetus will never be pacified at any cost.

To Britain now, the question of detaining Chungking and India in her camp is a matter of life and death to her. Hence, the recent British persuasion to General Chiang to visit India so that through Chiang's parleys with several Indian leaders there would be born something concrete to effectively defend the Japanese onrush.

Chiang, on his side, readily accepted the British offer because he had been greatly worried over the now practically unusable Burma supply route, and he thought through the support of the Indians, a new route would be constructed soon.

Chiang's visit to India, thus realized, was, however, an utter failure both to Britain and Chiang himself. In this connection, the Asahi correspondent at Berlin explains it more fully as follows:

The visit in the first place impressed on the native Indian people's minds a most disagreeable fact to Britain, that the people are now facing the most favorable chance to realize their long-cherished desire for independence.

They are now standing on the most important crossroads whether to remain under British influence or be bereft of it for good.

This fact Chiang made them aware of most vividly with his visit.

Chiang Fails

Chiang, on the start of his Indian visit, secretly thought that it would be a very good chance to form a powerful resistance line against Japan in unison with the 350,000,000 population of India. This secret intention, however, was not realized at all, because the Indians became more cautious than ever with Chiang's approach.

Another motive of Chiang's visit, not less important than the former, was believed to influence the leaders of the National Congress of India. He wanted these leaders to see that the efficiency of the Indian wartime industry would be increased to let Chungking share much of its products. Chiang, meantime, hoped to have a new supply route established between Chengte and Assam, through the Himalayas.

These expectations of the Generalissimo when he inspected the various wartime factories in India, looked so far from realization. In the factories, he could not find anything but the production of small toy-like machine-guns and old-style rifles. He was told that India could not manufacture very effective weapons such as tanks, bombing planes and large guns unless some up-to-date machine-tools are imported from the United States.

Chiang Kai-shek, after his visit of India, could not but report to the British Government that the best step open to London concerning India is to give the Indians their right of independence, it was believed among the informed quarters in Berlin, according to the Asahi dispatch.

Washington Suffers First Air Raid Alarm

(Continued From Page 1)

western coast of the American Continent, but this is absolutely groundless and untrue.

Such a rumor is nothing more than an attempt by a certain country in raising the morale of the people at the home front by playing up the fact of an attack on the coast of Los Angeles by a lone Japanese submarine on the evening of February 24."

Question: That is very odd. Didn't this news originate in the United States itself?

Answer: Yes, that is the funny part of the whole thing. Unless and until the fact that three official organs vary in their opinions, charging and counter-charging one another, is thoroughly explained, even the Americans themselves cannot but continue their wild-goose chase. This is a clear indication that the Americans are tiring in the so-called nerve warfare.

Desperate efforts, such as the notorious propaganda of the "Victory off Marshall Islands," make-believe and fake newsreels produced to swerve the public suspicion from the debacles, etc. of the American officials in trying to keep the crushing defeats from the people will, in time, end in vain.

Inside Story Told

The most fitting description of the apprehension and fear held by the Americans is the story allegedly told to the reporters recently by a Vice-Admiral of the American Navy living in Virginia.

He stated that telephone messages are constantly reaching the wives of the American naval officers, disclosing bad news such as the submarine on which her husband was on board was sunk, or that the remains of her husband will reach home on such and such a date, and the like.

The Vice-Admiral also revealed that a letter has recently reached the home of a physician in Texas, informing him that his son has been killed in action and that the sender wishes to offer his deepest sympathy over the unfortunate incident.

Thus, it is pointed out by the officials that the subjects of the Axis Powers have started the nerve warfare, throwing the multitude into depths of fear and confusion. The issue has reached such a stage that a well-known Prosecuting Attorney of a certain State has started a campaign demanding the immediate dismissal of Axis nationals and their isolation in the central part of the United States.

Question: It has been announced by the Imperial Headquarters that another aircraft carrier, presumably that of the United States, has been sent to the bottom off New Guinea. Has this news reached your end?

Answer: What, again? No, not yet, but then that is only natural. The American officials are withholding the information lest it might cause further agitation among the public.

Requests Dissolution

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 25.—Owing to severance of diplomatic relations between Brazil and the Axis countries, the Japanese-managed Brazil Colonization Company requested annulment of its contract with the Brazilian Government today, it is reported here from Rio de Janeiro. The firm which also had been charged with supervision of the Macabu Hydroelectric power plant in Rio de Janeiro, asked for adequate compensation as guaranteed by the contract, the report stated.

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Another Enemy Carrier Is Sunk; Japanese Force Nearing Rangoon; California Coast Reported Raided

Air Raid Alarms Sounded in Southern California

PLANES OVER L.A.

Bringing the war still closer to America, formations of warplanes, believed to be Japanese, twice raided the western coast of the American mainland early on the morning of February 25.

Coming close on the heels of the sensational bombardment of the Californian coast by a daring Imperial Navy submarine, these raids have struck a note of still greater terror into the hearts of Americans.

The raids were announced by a spokesman of the White House, according to a Washington dispatch received in Shanghai, reports the Nichi Nichi, adding that the same dispatch stated that President Roosevelt is greatly concerned over the United States' coastal defenses.

AIR RAID ALERT SOUNDED IN CALIFORNIA

Domei

LISBON, February 25.—Violently alarmed by daring Japanese submarine attacks against the Southern California coast, United States defense authorities without previous warning, issued an air raid warning which was enforced for three hours in San Luis Obispo County and adjacent regions within 480 kilometers, it was learned here today from Los Angeles. The all-clear sign was given at 11 o'clock this evening, the report stated.

MYSTERIOUS PLANES APPEAR OVER LOS ANGELES

Domei

LISBON, February 25.—Sleeping Los Angeles was rudely awakened by shrieking air raid sirens, and anti-aircraft batteries went into action at 2:30 a.m. today for half an hour when the roar of mysterious planes resounded over the Pacific coast city, United Press reported here today from Los Angeles.

Formations of unidentified airplanes were first reported sighted over the neighborhood of Huntington Park, in southeast Los Angeles, and later observed over the Baldwin Hills. An interval later, the same group of aircraft was sighted over the shores of Long Beach from where they reportedly flew to San Pedro and finally disappeared over the Pacific Ocean.

Anti-aircraft guns, which recently had been installed in strategic areas, were incessantly fired while searchlights traced their sharp beams through the night sky in search of the planes. Countless anti-aircraft shells were seen exploding but no hits were reported. No accurate figures of the number of planes could be determined as eye-witness estimates varied from one lone plane to even large formations.

Reuters News Agency reported from Los Angeles that anti-aircraft guns were fighting at objects flying at 40 miles an hour over oil fields in the vicinity of Long Beach, lending credence to the belief that the aircraft were not planes but airships. Reports differ on whether these mysterious aircraft were enemy fighters or not, but both United Press and German News Agency reports, the latter based on an announcement by a Washington spokesman, said they were of foreign nationality. Reuters merely reported that unidentified ships flew over Southern California. At any rate, it is beyond doubt that the appearance of mysterious planes over Los Angeles has not only shocked Southern California citizens but people throughout the length and breadth of the United States.

ENEMY PLANES VERIFIED BY POLICE

Domei

VICHY, February 25.—The California State Police Department verified in its report to Washington that two formations of "enemy planes" appeared over the Pacific coast in the early hours this morning, according to a Havas dispatch received here from Washington. The police report declared one formation consisted of seven planes while accurate figures could not be obtained on the other although it was believed to have been made up of fighter aircraft.

IMMINENT COLLAPSE OF N.E.I. FORESEEN

Mighty Imperial Forces Now Control Practically Whole Territory

ONLY JAVA REMAINS

But Fall of This Strategic Island Considered Merely Matter of Days

The Japanese Armed Forces are now practically all-powerful in the Netherlands East Indies, according to the Nichi Nichi. The paper refers to the fact that the fate of Java Island has been sealed. When that island is actually in Japanese hands, which is a matter of days, the entire colony of the Netherlands in East Asia will have been brought under the complete control of the Imperial Forces.

Japan's control over the Netherlands East Indies was virtually established on February 20, when strong units landed on Timor Island, continues the paper. Command of the Java and Flores Seas has now passed under the Japanese Navy.

One result of this is that now not only Sumatra but Java also is isolated from the outside world. These islands have to cease hoping for any aid either in man-power or in equipment from India and Australia.

The Imperial Army and Navy Forces are mounting guard over all important points in the Sea of Greater East Asia.

The Forces which reduced Palembang are already in control of the whole of south Sumatra, maintaining close touch with the Forces which are broadening hostilities after their landing on Banka Island, the gateway to the Java Sea.

With Samarinda, Balik Papan, and Banjermasin, important points on the southeastern coast of Borneo, and Macassar on Celebes Island already in Japanese hands, the Strait of Macassar has been turned into a safe sea lane for Japanese shipping. The Banda Sea likewise is safe for Japanese vessels.

Surrounded on All Sides

Thus, Java Island is now surrounded on all sides by Japanese Forces. The fall of this island, which is the political, military, and economic center for the Dutch East Indies, will definitely bring the whole of the Dutch East Asian colony under Japanese control.

Discussing the Japanese operations against the East Indies, the Nichi Nichi says that several factors were responsible for the successful conduct of the campaign.

In the first place, there was the closest collaboration between the land and sea arms of the forces in the action against the islands.

In the second, as soon as the campaign against the East Indies got under way, the Army and Naval air squadrons established bases on islands nearest to the Sulu group. Operating from these bases, they dealt a stunning blow to the American and East Indies air forces, thereby gaining command of the air over the East Indies.

In the third, the Japanese operating against the East Indies were prompt to acquire resources of important materials in the islands. The parachute unit which landed at Palembang in Sumatra quickly broadened hostilities, capturing an oil field yielding 4,350,000 tons of oil annually.

The successful operations against the East Indies have led to a situation in which the Allied forces of America, Australia, and the East Indies have to cease hoping to save the Dutch colony from falling into Japanese hands. With Japanese Forces in control of all approaches to Java, it is impossible to send air and naval reinforcements from America or Australia to help the beleaguered island.

A.B.C.D. Line Smashed

Reviewing the war to date, the Nichi Nichi has the following to say:

"The A.B.C.D. line against Japan, of which there was so much talk prior to the War of Greater East Asia, has entirely collapsed. Japan now controls

(Continued on Page 2)

Army Now Only 30 Miles From Capital Of Burma

CITY IS IN FLAMES

LISBON, February 26 (Special).—The fall of Rangoon was imminent as the last British High Command communique before all wireless communications were cut off with the Burmese Capital, admitted that the Japanese had smashed their way to a point only 30 miles of the city after forcing the crossing of the Sittang river despite fierce resistance.

American volunteer pilots who had been helping defend Rangoon and the Burma Road, fled to Kunming and reported that the city was in conflagration as the British were putting the torch to all immovable military equipment.

Earlier reports from Rangoon revealed that the city was under martial law to prevent looting. Civilians were reported to have left the city several days ago following compulsory evacuation orders by the Governor of Burma.

CHITTAGONG CIVILIANS TOLD TO EVACUATE

LISBON, February 24 (Special).—Alarmed at the reports that Rangoon was being threatened by the smashing Japanese offensive in Burma, civilians of Chittagong have begun evacuating from the city, according to a London radio report intercepted here today. Chittagong is located on the shores of the Bay of Bengal at the mouth of the Ganges, approximately 376 miles east of Calcutta. An official Madras statement claimed that this was purely a precautionary measure.

Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

MARTIAL LAW IN RANGOON AS CITY THREATENED

Martial law was declared in Rangoon to prevent looting as the British High Command admitted that the Japanese had crossed the Sittang River despite fierce resistance, and were nearing the Rangoon-Mandalay railway line.

The Sittang River had been the last natural barrier confronting the Japanese Forces, and thus, the fall of Rangoon is only a matter of time, according to a London military correspondent in the Burmese capital.

Meanwhile, only the military forces remain in Rangoon as a result of the compulsory civilian evacuation order by the governor of Burma. The British have announced their determination to carry out the "Scorched Earth" policy, while it was reported that the United States Military Mission had already destroyed unassembled truck parts which were originally destined for Chungking.

CRIPPS MAKES GLARING ADMISSIONS IN COMMONS

Sir Stafford Cripps, new leader of the conservative House of Commons and concurrently Lord Privy Seal, indirectly admitted during the Commons' debate on Wednesday that the Indians are reluctant about fighting with Great Britain which is now in dire straits.

Promising that the government will come to a swift decision on the settlement of India's political status, Cripps declared, "It is vital that the people of India fight and act with Great Britain in the defense of that country."

Squarely facing the ominous situation confronting England, he blamed the Colney Hatch mentality of the reactionary government military administrators for losing part of her colonial possessions.

Cripps also made the glaring admission that England held her colonies in the past, for the furtherance of her own selfish motives by declaring, "The lost lands can only be regained, and the rest of the empire held together on the condition that we hold it in the interests of the world, and the people who live in our colonies."

BIGGER PRODUCTION NEEDED TO WIN WAR

Planning Board Chief Warns That Japan Is Fighting Industrial Nations

TIME DECISIVE FACTOR

Country Cannot Rely on Past Experiences in Unparalleled Struggle Now Ensuing

President Teiichi Suzuki of the Planning Board, who has the heavy responsibility for expanding Japanese industrial power to permit the nation to win the War of Greater East Asia, put a most searching question to the 100,000,000 people of Japan Thursday afternoon in the course of an address to the 200 odd representatives of the nation, in the two-day extraordinary session of the Central Cooperative Council of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association which opened on Thursday at the Hall of Greater East Asia, formerly the Tokyo Kaikan, headquarters of the Rule Aid Society, in Marunouchi.

The question which was addressed to the delegates who comprised leaders in various fields of endeavor was whether every one of the 100,000,000 people of the Empire is in grim resolution to spend every ounce of their energy toward the attainment of the goal of the war, which is an East Asia purified from all American and British influences as well as the guidance by this country of all the races inhabiting this part of the globe.

Main Points Outlined

The highlights of President Suzuki's address which was the answer to the crucial question of exactly what the people of Japan must do if they wish to make absolutely sure of winning a complete victory in the war for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere are:

1. The Japanese people were impressed as never before with the Imperial Rescript declaring war on America and Britain. Their resolution to shrink from any responsibility, however heavy, in carrying out the Imperial Rescript, coupled with their unshakable confidence in the ability of the Imperial Forces to bring the war to a victorious conclusion, has provided the motive power of the movement for strengthening the nation's domestic structure.

2. The war, the outcome of which will determine the future of not only East Asia but the entire world, is one which requires all the people, official and civilian alike to concentrate their energy for the perfection of the domestic structure if this country is to emerge victorious from the greatest struggle in world history.

3. We cannot depend on the experience we have acquired in the past to guide our efforts to win the war for the reason that most of our experiences are individual rather than national in character whereas the war we are conducting is a total war and the concentration of our energy as a solid body on every phase of the war is essential for a final victory in the struggle.

4. The people must determine to see that every piece of material they use and every ounce of energy they expend are directed to insure that the war will be won by us.

5. Time is a decisive factor in the current war. We have to produce far more rapidly than the enemy countries, materials vital to our war effort. If we do that, the ultimate victory in the conflict will be ours.

The second and last meeting of the extraordinary session of the Central Cooperative Council started shortly after 9 a.m. on Thursday.

The whole of the morning session was devoted to discussion of the problem of electing, in the April 30 general election, only those candidates who have a good knowledge of the problems confronting the nation and who would collaborate fully with the Government in the solution of these difficulties.

The discussions of the delegates in the afternoon session centered on the equally vital question of strengthening the nation's domestic structure.

Toward the end of the meeting the delegates adopted a resolution to the effect that the victories of the Imperial

(Continued on Page 2)

Navy Airmen Deliberately Dive Into Enemy Warship

JAVA RAID KEPT UP

An enemy aircraft-carrier is believed to have been sunk and another warship was badly damaged and set afire by Imperial Navy Air Units on the sea several hundred miles northeast of New Guinea on February 21, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters Thursday at 4:45 p.m. The Imperial Headquarters' communique follows:

"On February 21, Imperial Navy Air Units detected a powerful enemy squadron including an aircraft-carrier on the sea several hundred miles northeast of New Guinea Island. They lost no time in flying over these enemy vessels and a violent aerial combat with a group of enemy fighter planes ensued. Some of the Japanese airmen deliberately dived into the enemy aircraft-carrier, thereby inflicting heavy damage and causing a big fire to break out on board. Another enemy warship was also badly damaged and 10 enemy fighter planes were shot down. Of the Japanese planes participating in this raid, nine have not yet returned to their base."

Note: Judging from the extent of damage inflicted on her and from other circumstances, it is believed that the enemy aircraft-carrier referred to was sunk, but as her sinking was not actually observed, it can not be definitely said that she was sent to the bottom.

37 MORE PLANES SMASHED IN JAVA

Thirty-seven more enemy planes were either shot down or wrecked on the ground by Imperial Army Air Units in another heavy raid made on the Kalidjati Airfield in Java on February 25, according to an Imperial Headquarters' communique issued Thursday at 5 p.m. The communique says:

"Imperial Army Air Units which are continuing their operations of annihilating the enemy air force in the western Java area, stormed the Kalidjati Airfield yesterday, February 25, and either shot down or wrecked on the ground 37 of the remaining enemy planes."

As already reported, Imperial Army Air Units operating in the Java area either shot down or wrecked on the ground 68 enemy planes in their sixth and seventh raids on the principal airfields on Java Island. The latest Imperial Headquarters' communique issued Thursday afternoon shows that 37 of the remaining enemy planes were accounted for in another raid on Kalidjati Airfield Wednesday. In consequence, it may be said that the coup de grace has virtually been dealt to the American-Dutch combined air force in the area around Kalidjati.

The number of enemy planes which have been either shot down or wrecked on the ground by Japanese Army planes since the start of the operations of annihilating the enemy air forces in the Java area now totals 217.

REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE IN P.I. WAR

Domei

A JAPANESE BASE IN THE PHILIPPINES, February 25.—Continuing fierce bombing operations on General Douglas MacArthur's beleaguered United States forces on Bataan Peninsula, on Luzon, Japanese naval airplanes on Monday seriously damaged the lighthouse and wireless station at Cape of San Augustine.

In the meantime, it is learned that Japanese minesweepers operating near Luzon Island have been successful in disposing of a number of mines and recently salvaged two merchant vessels. With peace and order being restored rapidly on Jolo Island, a certain Filipino captain surrendered on Monday offering his services for reconstruction of the Philippines in cooperation with the Japanese armed forces there.

PORT MORSEBY RAIDED FOR SECOND TIME

Domei

LISBON, February 25.—It is reported here from Canberra that Australian air authorities today announced that Japanese warplanes this afternoon attacked Port Morseby for the second consecutive time.

NAZI DIVE-BOMBERS BLAST SEBASTOPOL

Direct Hits on Heavy Cruiser And Other Warships—38 Planes Downed

D.N.B.

BERLIN, February 25.—German dive-bombers of the JU-88 type carried out a dive-bombing attack on a heavy Soviet cruiser in the port of Sebastopol in the face of the heaviest anti-aircraft fire which was directed against them from board the warship as well as numerous other war vessels lying in the harbor. A 1,000 kilo bomb and a 500 kilo bomb hit the cruiser on the deck while several other heavy bombs exploded close to the warship's side.

After dropping their explosives, the German airmen observed thick clouds of smoke enveloping the whole warship.

In addition, to the attack on the cruiser, the city and harbor of Sebastopol were bombed by strong formations of the Luftwaffe which dropped their explosives by day and night on the beleaguered Soviet naval base.

In the course of Tuesday's engagement, the Soviets lost 38 planes which were all shot down in aerial combat. A formation of German ME-109 planes was particularly successful, shooting down 15 Soviet planes in a single dogfight. Sergeant-Major Koeppen alone accounted for four enemy planes, this increasing his total air victories to 72. Another non-commissioned officer in this engagement downed three Soviet planes to bring his bag within his ME-109 fighter to 38 enemy machines.

Bigger Production Needed to Win War

(Continued From Page 1)

Forces in the War of Greater East Asia have laid the foundations of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, and that the people will be united to carry on the war until America and Britain have been brought to their knees.

President Suzuki's address was in substance as follows:

"We are facing the problem of strengthening our domestic structure, which resolves itself to one of what must be done by us in order to create conditions which will permit all the 100,000,000 people of Japan to work in the service of the State.

"At no time had the trend toward strengthening the domestic structure been stronger than today. The chief explanation of this highly satisfactory state of affairs is the Imperial Rescript which was granted on December 8, declaring war on America and Britain. The profoundness of the impresion which was made by the Imperial Action on the people of Japan is a matter of common knowledge. The sentiment of the people toward the Imperial Rescript, coupled with their confidence in the Imperial Forces which has been enhanced as a result of the brilliant victories achieved by them so far in the War of Greater East Asia has been furnishing the motive power of the movement for perfecting the domestic structure as the means for winning the war.

"There may be people who are not very clear as to why we must strengthen our domestic structure if we are to achieve victory in this war. I suggest to such people that they ponder on the character of the struggle we are carrying on.

"The war we are conducting now is a war the outcome of which will determine the future of the whole world. Our war is a war for the complete elimination from East Asia as well as from the entire world, of all American and British influences which are responsible for the plight in which the countries of Greater East Asia find themselves today, where they have been exploited and trampled upon by elements serving the interest of America and Britain. Our war aims at the complete liquidation of all forces which have been and to a far lesser degree are working in this part of the globe for the promotion of the interests of the Anglo-Saxon race.

"The task before us is stupendous. I doubt if any nation has ever been brought face to face with a task of such magnitude. The experience we have accumulated in the past is poor to guide us in overcoming the difficulties we have to solve if we are to achieve our goal. We are facing a total war, and the secret of winning victory in a total war is to pool our resources, political, economic and cultural, and concentrate them on the conduct of the war.

"The problem of strengthening the domestic structure narrows itself to one of providing increased and improved manpower and materials needed for our war effort. We are pitted against industrial countries. We must increase all our vital resources more rapidly than America and Britain. Time is a decisive factor in our current war."

GIVEN POSTHUMOUS HONOR

Italian General Killed In Action Decorated by Hitler

D.N.B.

BERLIN, February 25.—Chancellor Hitler has posthumously decorated the Italian General Hugo de Carolis with the Knights Cross of the Iron Cross.

General de Carolis distinguished himself in the defensive operations on the Eastern Front by an outstanding act of bravery. When the division he was leading in an attack was brought to a standstill by the violent Soviet barrage, the General himself led the charge in order to set an example for his men. Fired by his daring courage, the troops reached their objective and the attack was a complete success.

General de Carolis was killed in this action.

Four Senior Statesmen

Among the former premiers and dignitaries who attended the Senior Statesmen's Conference which was held at the official residence of Premier Hideki Tojo on Thursday were Koki Hirota, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai (left to right in the picture above) and General Senjuro Hayashi (behind). They are seen about to leave the Premier's residence after having taken part in the discussions concerning the War of Greater East Asia.

Today's Press Comments

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Detailed translations of these and other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Chiang Kai-shek at End of His Tether

CHUGAI SHOGYO—Nothing definite is known as to whether Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's visit to India was successful or not, but it is very unlikely that India will agree to join the anti-Japanese camp unconditionally. Even if she may be obliged to join under the stress of British pressure, it is doubtful whether she will show any real activity as a partner of the anti-Japanese camp. It is quite conceivable that the Chungking Administration is very eager to secure a new Indian route of supply with the cooperation of India, now that the Burma route has completely collapsed.

In any case, it is easy to see that the Chungking Administration is seized with an intense feeling of uneasiness and impatience on account of the collapse of the anti-Japanese encirclement camp, on which it used to pin its hopes.

No matter how hard the Generalissimo may try, it will be impossible for him to better the pitiable situation in which his Government is now placed. It is high time that he and his followers awakened to the reality of the situation and amended their mistaken course.

Axis Victory in Africa

NICHI NICHI—In correspondence to the brilliant war results achieved by the Japanese Forces in Greater East Asia, attacks by the Axis troops against British forces in North Africa have suddenly begun to assume a lively aspect. This is testified by the fact that during two weeks up to the early part of February, the Axis troops under the command of General Rommel advanced 750 kilometers, capturing the majority of sections under British occupation and are enlarging their military operations.

That the Axis armies are realizing such great results is ascribed to the might of the new German tanks operating on the battlefronts there and to the perfect preparations for offensive on the Axis side which have taken the enemy by surprise, but the largest contributing factor is that the Axis countries are in a position to send out strong reinforcements incessantly. This, in a sense, speaks for diminution of the pressure of the British Navy in the Mediterranean.

As a matter of fact, Britain has lost for certain five capital warships since the outbreak of the present European War and, moreover, another five capital ships were so seriously damaged as to be beyond service these are being repaired, but Britain now has only eight capital ships which can be used for actual warfare. It is true also that the British Navy thus far has lost four aircraft-carriers, 14 cruisers, 60 torpedo-destroyers and 55 submarines.

That at least Britain is not in a position to use the Mediterranean, as it pleases, is seen from a declaration recently made by Prime Minister Winston Churchill. He said in this connection; "Ships carrying munitions to a large number of the British troops in the Near East must take a round-about route, sailing by way of the Cape of Good Hope." What Churchill said reflects the circumstances in which Britain finds itself not being able to secure an absolute domination of the Mediterranean. The action of the Axis countries surely has resulted in the interception of British supply routes through the Mediterranean. This not only reveals the predicament of the British Navy, but also the dilapidated state of routes connecting the British Empire.

When the might of the Imperial Japanese Navy spreads to the Indian Ocean and the Axis armies in North Africa approach Egypt, the anti-British movement in Egypt will assert itself more strongly than ever before. How soon and where the Axis spring offensive will be resumed cannot be foretold, but it can be said definitely that the fierce attacks and brilliant victories of the Axis armies are happy omens of a turning-point of the European war situation. The British crisis will go from bad to worse and this in turn will not fail to increase the crisis confronting the United States.

A New Order and Domestic Reform

HOCHI—It is satisfactory to note that many concrete measures are now being carried out in order to expedite the establishment of a new order in East Asia, which is the main object of the War of Greater East Asia.

With the favorable progress of the war situation, the prospects of the work of establishing a new order have been considerably heightened. This demonstrates the fact that Japan is being put into the right shape for the conduct of a prolonged war.

It is, needless to say, impossible to effect the establishment of a new order in East Asia without making big changes and reforms in politics, economics, industry and culture. Any conservative idea of adhering to old ways and practices may prove deleterious to the consummation of the grand work which Japan is now pushing. Our forefathers have carried out big reforms many times in the past and each reform was followed by the extension of national influence and the increase of national prestige. Here is another opportunity for Japan to carry out the necessary reforms in many directions in order to realize the ideal of the Yamato race.

Ecstacies over the brilliant war victories should not be allowed to weaken the tension of the nation. The utmost guard must be kept against the human weakness for an easy life.

To Quarter British Units

Domei

LISBON, February 25.—The United States War Department announced today that the city of New York has been designated as a quartering area for a British detachment, according to a Washington dispatch. No further details have been obtained yet whether the British force is really a detachment as announced, how long they will stay in New York or what is their ultimate objective.

Turk Freighter Sunk

Domei

LISBON, February 25.—A 454-ton Turkish freighter yesterday has been attacked and sunk by a Soviet submarine in Turkish territorial waters, the German Transocean news agency reported today from Istanbul. The ill-fated Turkish freighter had been proceeding to Bulgaria from Istanbul with a full load of cargo bound for Germany, the dispatch added.

ALLIED HEADS' TALK FRIGIDLY RECEIVED

U.S. Greets Speeches by Roosevelt, Churchill With Calm Bordering on Apathy

Domei

MADRID, February 25.—Finding little ground for optimism in the recent speeches of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill except doubtful promises for eventual victory hedged with ifs, the American public has greeted the addresses with calm bordering on apathy, New York dispatches revealed today.

Moreover, the British Cabinet reforms which are earmarked with left wing tendencies, have aroused hopes that Britain will abandon the policy of strategic withdrawals to assume the offensive.

This was heightened by appointment of generals under 45 years of age, although non-military members of the Cabinet still range between 45 and 70 years of age, despite the public clamor for young blood in the Government.

The American demand for action was reflected in a New York cartoon in which Uncle Sam was shown building Noah's ark while an elephant, representing India, an Australian kangaroo and an African giraffe are threatened by drowning in an Axis flood.

While the American public would like the supposed democracies to "do something," there is fear that hasty action will be worse than calm preparation as the strategic picture shows little opportunity for an Allied offensive.

The whole situation has been summed up as:

1. The Germans are maintaining basic positions for a spring offensive.

2. The Japanese have placed the Netherlands East Indies in a critical position.

3. While the Americans are looking favorably upon the British offer of autonomy to India on the condition that India participate actively in the anti-Axis war, it is pointed out in Washington that there is still a vast gulf separating the demands of Mahatma Gandhi and British concessions.

Moreover, it is noted that even should India accede to British proposals, it is doubtful what effect Indian support would have after the Japanese succeed in controlling Burma.

4. The movements of the American fleet are dependent upon the ability to secure land bases or sufficient aircraft carriers, unless the diminished battle force wants to suffer the same fate as the Prince of Wales.

The Americans admit that Japanese occupation of Bali and Timor and also the Port Darwin air raids have placed Java in a precarious position, but claim that if sufficient air reinforcements reach the island, it might resist until tables can be turned in the southwestern Pacific.

But military experts rightly hesitate to assure that Java will be able to resist in view of the past record of the democracies in battle.

BRITAIN SEEN AS BACKER TO MURDER REICH ENVOY

Attempt on Life of Von Papen Another London Plot—Turkey On Trail of Criminals

D.N.B.

BERLIN, February 26.—The attempted assassination of German Ambassador to Turkey, Colonel Franz von Papen, and his wife is only one link in the chain of similar plots instigated by the British since the beginning of this war.

One need only recall the explosions of the British diplomatic luggage in the Pera Palace Hotel and in Tangier, of the plot of the former Dutch Foreign Minister, E. N. van Kleffens, against a number of leading German personalities sanctioned by the British Government, of the attempted murder of the Fuehrer in the Buergerbraeukeller, of the assassination of a German communications officer in Bucharest, and innumerable other British plots against personalities in the Near East opposing Britain's policy.

The plot, directed against Ambassador von Papen, throws not only a sinister light on the revolting British war conduct, but constitutes an incredible challenge to Turkey.

Apparently, the British are of the opinion that everything is permitted to them on Turkish soil and that they can act there as freely as in Egypt and in Iran. Turkey's Foreign Minister, Sukru Saracoglu, already announced that his Government will not tolerate this activity.

It can be gathered from his utterances that the Turkish Government intends to track down the criminals regardless of the high position of the backers. The fact that the attempted assassination was unsuccessful and that the German Ambassador's life was saved by a miracle does not in the least detract from the seriousness of the crime.

F.D.R. DISCREET ON INDIA

Indicates Definite Views on British Policy

Domei

LISBON, February 25.—President Roosevelt indicated that he strongly disagreed with the British views on India, when he declared at his press conference that he had definite views on the status of India which he could not make public, according to a Washington report received here today.

President Roosevelt stated, "Sometimes it's better not to burst forth with opinions, especially when they relate to the internal affairs of other countries." However, Mr. Roosevelt hinted that he would press his views "regarding individual boundaries of national states" when the Allies won the war, the report concluded.

AXIS SINKS TANKER, BLINK, IN ATLANTIC

2,701-Ton Ship Was Torpedoed Off East Coast of U.S., New York Report Admits

Domei

LISBON, February 25.—The United States oil tanker Blink, of 2,701 tons, recently was torpedoed and sunk off the Atlantic coast of the United States, a New York report received here admitted today.

Daily Mail Gloomy

Domei

BERNE, February 25.—Gloomily commenting on Prime Minister Winston Churchill's reference to the increasing loss of British ships, the London Daily Mail writes, "it doesn't mean that the losses have increased merely in the Atlantic but in all war regions, including, therefore, ships seized by Japanese," it was reported here from London today.

The journal continued, losses of ships in the Atlantic are likely to almost equal those suffered in the same period of 1941, the report stated.

Denies U. S. Charges

Domei

MADRID, February 25.—A Foreign Office communique today categorically denied American press allegations that German submarines in the Caribbean sea are operating from bases in the Canary islands.

The communique declared, "Spain exerts full sovereignty over all her territories and there is no Spanish port in which bases or installations exist which are being used by belligerent Powers or forces stationed that are not exclusively Spanish."

The charges were descibed as absurd and moreover false.

Madam Nogi

(Continued from Page 4)

existence day after day. Her once happy face became sad and pale. Still her husband continued to be famous among his friends as "Nogi the extravagant drinker."

Shizuko's worries increased, and her complexion grew worse with the passing of the days. Her relations, and Hisako, began to worry about her health. Hisako advised her to consult a doctor if she was not well, and her mother Teiko asked her to tell her if something was worrying her, but Shizuko did not tell them anything about her mental sufferings. Questioned about her poor health, she would invariably answer, "Nowadays I am not feeling well. I think it is due to the bad weather, and I am sure I will feel better soon."

She did not stint anything in her endeavors to gain her husband's love. She even prayed. But nothing availed. She spent many unhappy and lonely days and nights, and it was during those days that she conceived her first child.

Hisako rejoiced very much, for she thought her son would reform his conduct, give up drinking and learn to love his wife when a child was born. Teiko and the other relatives rejoiced too, because Shizuko began to look better. Teiko's request that Shizuko come to the house of Yuchi for her child-birth was granted. Shizuko remained silent, and did not say anything about her sufferings.

On August 28, 1879, Shizuko gave birth to son. When Nogi returned home late that night, Hisako informed him with great joy of the birth to a son. The following day Lieutenant-Colonel Nogi went to the house of Yuchi to see his first son.

Nogi did not change his conduct, and Hisako was disappointed. In his heart of hearts he might have been glad at the birth of his son, but his mental agony and spiritual sufferings were too great for him to express his joy or happiness. To him who was always seeking a place of death, and waiting for an opportunity of giving up his life, the presence of wife and child might have aggravated his mental agony and spiritual suffering.

On the night of the naming of his first son, he expressed his joy for the first time to his friends, saying, "Now I have a son to succeed me. I shall train him up and educate him so that he may become a fine military man, and do his bit for his country." He named his son Katsusuke.

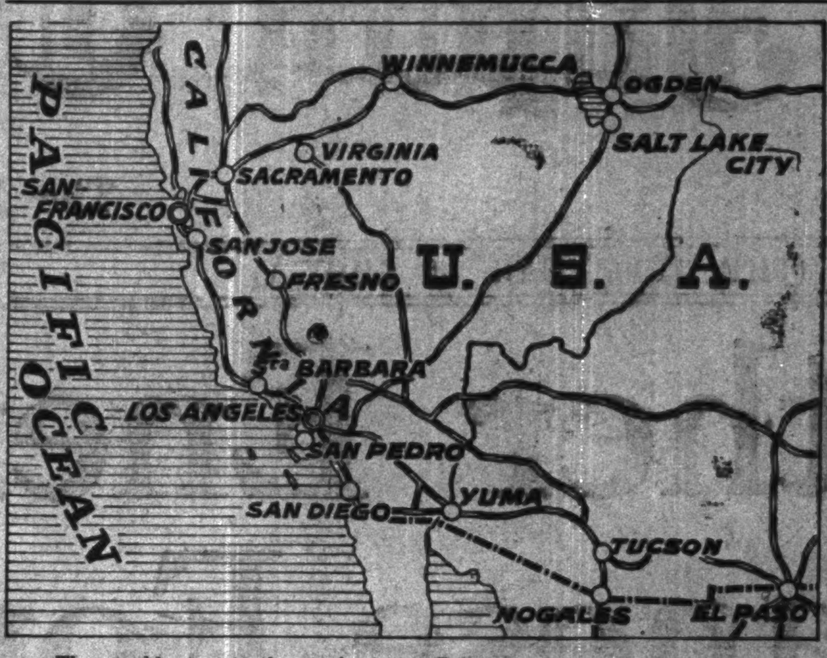
His behavior toward his wife remained the same. Shizuko could not regain her former healthy complexion for a long time. Her child was the only comfort in her sorrow and loneliness. Hisako, in her repeated disappointments, finally began to look at her daughter-in-law with suspicion. To her prejudiced eyes defects began to appear in Shizuko's behavior. She even began to hate Shizuko, for she thought her son would not reform his ways because he was not satisfied with his wife's behavior.

The following words are found in the first clause of the will left by General Nogi who committed suicide to follow his Emperor to the grave: "I think it is no small sin for me to commit suicide in order to follow the Emperor to the grave, but since the time I had lost the Regimental Colors at the Battle of Seinan in 1877, I have been seeking a place and an opportunity for putting an end to my life."

Hisako, his mother, knew nothing of this. It was only after the Battle of Seinan that Nogi had begun to drink heavily. He could not outwardly express his love for his wife and child. He concealed his burning affection, and endeavored to drown his spiritual agonies in drink. His mother and his wife could not read his state of mind.

(To Be Continued)

War at U.S. Doorsteps



The world was startled to hear on February 24 that a Japanese submarine had attacked Santa Barbara in Southern California where there are many oil refineries and airplane manufacturing plants. The Americans were panic-stricken. Now it is reported that mysterious planes have appeared over Los Angeles and completely upset the entire United States.

ROOSEVELT ADMITS AID IMPOSSIBLE FOR P.I. FORCE

Would Like Someone to Tell How to Send Planes There For MacArthur

D.N.B.

LISBON February 25.—In the course of his press conference, President Roosevelt indicated that it was absolutely impossible to send reinforcements to the Philippines Air Force.

Meanwhile, rumors current in the United States that the American forces in the Philippines were collecting money for the purchase of at least one airplane were put before the President. In reply, he declared that he would gladly put airplanes at the disposal of the United States forces in the Philippines if someone would tell him how to take them there, in view of the fact no landing airfield exists there now.

To the question regarding alleged differences of opinion between General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the combined American and Filipino Forces in the Philippines, and the High Command of the United States Army about the sending of reinforcements to the islands, the President replied evasively. He dismissed the subject declaring that he was not sufficiently informed and did not like to speculate on this matter.

TURKEY LIKENS BRITAIN TO SOVIET CAT'S-PAW

Istanbul Newspaper Publishes Article Reflecting Nation's General Sentiments

D.N.B.

ANKARA, February 23.—The Istanbul paper Vakit has published an illuminating article dealing with the disputes between the Soviet Union and the Anglo-Saxon Powers. The paper opines that the Soviet Union entertains the view that these Powers are actually rendering very insufficient assistance and does not doubt in the least that Stalin had a very strong hand in the recent Cabinet reshuffle in Britain. With Sir Stafford Cripps, Stalin is exerting already direct influence on British politics, the paper declared.

The article typically reflects the Turkish opinions regarding the development of the British-Soviet relations. The conviction prevails in Turkey that Great Britain is no longer in a position to seriously reject any Soviet wishes or demands.

NORTH CHINA RESOURCES TO BE FURTHER UTILIZED

Development Company Head Says Future Optimistic;—Plans to Be Formulated

Progress in the further development of the natural resources in North China was viewed with optimism by Juichi Tsushima, president of the North China Development Company in a train interview Wednesday.

Mr. Tsushima was en route to Tokyo to attend the first meeting of the East Asia Construction Council, which was convened in Tokyo Thursday. He declared that at this meeting he would submit his opinion on the development of the natural resources in North China. The plans for their development have already been studied. He concluded with the view that the development of North China will progress very smoothly in the future since the Chinese people there have come to cooperate more closely with the Japanese following the fall of Singapore.

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BRITON TO BE APPOINTED MEMBER OF CAIRO CABINET

Sensational Move Will Give London Complete Control of Egypt's Political Life

D.N.B.

ANKARA, February 25.—According to reports from Cairo, an Englishman is to be appointed as a member of the Egyptian Government. This is rather a sensational constitutional change and will involve the establishment of a sort of British commissariat which, under the pretext of "administrative coordination" will place London in complete control of the state and the political life of Egypt. The head of the new office will rank as Minister-without-Portfolio and will be entitled to attend all Egyptian Cabinet meetings.

Ever since the new Egyptian Government assumed office under Nahas Pasha, it has radically refused to release any food supplies in Egypt to the British army as long as the vital requirements of the Egyptian population are not assured. Furthermore, since British transports to carry such supplies have arrived very irregularly, the British military authorities in Egypt are now facing certain difficulties.

This problem, meanwhile, has been thrashed out by the British envoy with the Egyptian Government and a special conference was held with the Egyptian Ministry of Finance. Plans, it is reported, are to be drafted for closer Egyptian-British cooperation on all problems of supplies and raw materials.

U.S. Collects Aluminum

Domei

LISBON, February 25.—To ameliorate the dearth of aluminum in the United States, the War Production Office has instituted in all factories a general roundup of aluminum scrap, from which an estimated 3,000 planes could be constructed, according to a Washington report received here today.

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17 WHAMPOO RD., SHANGHAI
T. FUKAMI Mgr

IMMINENT COLLAPSE OF N.E.I. FORESEEN

(Continued From Page 1)

all points in the Sea of Greater East Asia which once provided bases for operations by the countries in the encirclement movement against this country.

"It was on December 24 last year, that Japanese Forces landed at Kuching in Borneo in the face of enemy resistance. Working in cooperation with the troops which had landed at Brunei, they enlarged the area of action. On December 31, the whole of British Borneo was practically brought under Japanese control.

"Japan thus was in a position to attack the Netherlands East Indies if it did not reverse the policy of aid to the American and British war effort. There was no sign that there would be a change in the East Indies policy, so on January 11, the Imperial Army and Navy Forces commenced operations against the East Indies. Imperial Army and Navy Forces landed on Tarakan. On the other hand, Naval parachutists landed at Menado on Celebes Island while a strong Army Unit landed at Kendari on the same island.

"On January 21, a strong force landed on Amboina, a strategically important island in the Banda Sea, and speedily occupied the entire island.

"The operations against the Netherlands East Indies made great headway at the beginning of February. Supported by the Air and Naval Forces, the land troops occupied Pontianak, Pamangkat, and Banjermasin. These successes put the whole of Dutch Borneo under Japanese control.

"As for the Celebes, it has been occupied by the Imperial Forces except for a portion of the island to which the remnants of the defeated enemy forces have been pressed back. The New Britain and Bismarck groups are under Japanese Naval occupation.

"The parachutists who landed near Palembang on Sumatra on February 14 promptly captured the airfield there. On the 17th the entire town was occupied."

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Spoils of War in Shonan Island

Some of the enormous amount of spoils of war captured by the gallant Imperial Forces in the Battle of Singapore. Artillery pieces, tanks, armored cars, machine-guns, rifles, hand-grenades, automobiles and huge quantities of shells and ammunition were captured by the Japanese. In the foreground of the above photo, just to the right of the sentry standing on guard with fixed bayonet, can be seen heavy artillery batteries of the latest type. (Censored by War Ministry).

ANGLO-U.S. BLOC HIT BY GOODS SHORTAGE

Tin and Rubber Famine Predicted With Shonanto Now Under Japanese Control

"The reduction of Singapore by the Imperial Forces has stopped the calling of British merchantmen aggregating annually over five million tons, serving on the other hand, to plunge the Anglo-American Powers into the depth of eventual tin and rubber famine," stated Teruichi Yamaguchi in analyzing the economic significance of the fall of the island.

Mr. Yamaguchi has been with the Shonanto branch of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha for the past seven years, chiefly taking charge of the tin and rubber department of the company. The substance of his viewpoints follow:

"The vital importance of Shonanto lies in two points, namely, the distributing center of highly developed industrial products and the maritime transportation junction that links Europe, America and East Asia.

"The foreign trade of Shonanto includes the so-called transit trades such as the export of rubber and tin produced in British Malaya, and varieties of export commodities from Borneo, Sumatra, Burma, India, Thailand and French Indo-China. This trend is particularly noticeable in rubber as large quantities produced by the natives in Borneo and Sumatra are directed to Shonanto, thus necessitating the transshipment of 250,000 tons of rubber apart from the 450,000 tons produced in Malaya.

"Since the outbreak of the European War, the majority of tin ore produced in the Netherlands East Indies was sent to the Straits Trading Company in Singapore and to the Eastern Smelting Company in Penang, both of British capitalization, where they were converted into tin lumps before their exportation from Shonanto. Under such circumstances, it is within reason to say that the foreign trade of the Straits Settlements represents that of the entire South Seas region.

"The two concerns referred to above have enjoyed the monopoly of the refining industry of tin produced in the whole of southwestern Pacific extending such facilities, in doing so, to Thailand and Burma as reducing the import tariff, provided these countries offered their tin ore to the two smelting companies, and imposing an outrageously high rate if they attempted to export them to foreign countries in crude form. Needless to say, the instruction of the British Government was behind such measures.

Bankruptcy Seen for Britain

"The domestically produced materials being a little over 7 per cent of the total requirement, Britain for years depended on China and the Malayan districts for the greater part of the tin ore supply. The loss of Singapore, therefore, will strike a death blow to the British tin manufacturing industry, virtually bankrupting the entire plants in Britain.

"The management of the Straits Trading Company appears ostensibly on a fair basis, but the inside glimpses expose its acquisition of enormous amount of profit through speculation. The fact that a Straits $1 share of the company, fully paid, being quoted at around Straits $43 clearly indicates the speculative methods employed. The terrific set-back suffered by Britain through the loss of the island can be verified by the loss of a fountain of such a gigantic money-making enterprise alone.

"It is utterly impossible for Britain to tide over the plight currently confronting the country with what materials she can obtain from the European countries. How can she depend much on materials in stock or on supplies from the United States as the condition in America is just as bad, if not worse, as in Britain.

"The British investment in rubber cultivation, on the other hand, is over 50 per cent; China, about 40 per cent and the remainder, Japan, America and France in order. America, world's foremost rubber consumer, imports over 90 per cent of her requirements annually from East Asia, the figures for 1940 having been 817,000 tons.

Rubber Source Cut

"Britain also depends considerably for her rubber supply from this area, and in 1939, a total of 114,000 tons were purchased, which represent about 96 per cent of the total rubber import of Britain. If the rubber supply from this source is severed the loss which is to be suffered by Britain through her inability to sell to the United States would amount to a stupendous sum. Britain is barely managing to weather the condition by utilizing the stock and reclaimed rubber, but the extinction of the rubber industry together with their enterprises, is believed inevitable.

"Prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Japanese maritime circles, by availing themselves of the geographical advantage and the efficiency of maritime transportation, came to be involved in the transportation of rubber and tin to the United States.

"Britain, however, was the first to voice objection. She took up the subject during the meeting of Parliament and openly charged Japan of 'trying to control the South Seas trade by virtue of the united efforts of traders, bankers and the insurance companies.' The negotiations, subsequently opened relative to this problem, ended in a rupture, but later, it became necessary for the Japanese ships to prepare cash in advance instead of paying in exchange for the documents whenever cargoes are taken on board at Shonanto.

Discriminated Axis

"The outward reason given for this measure was to cover the risks of being bombed so long as the China Affair continued, but the real intention behind this move was to hamper the business of the Japanese steamship companies. Particularly after the conclusion of the Tripartite Pact among Japan, Germany and Italy, was the discrimination noticeable, enforcing an export permit system and gradually extending the sphere to which this system is applicable.

"The geographical position of Shonanto makes the port a vital base in the maritime transportation of the world and consequently, the number of ships calling or leaving reaches a huge number annually, the following figures being for the year of 1938.

	Number of Ships	Tonnage tons
Incoming vessels	5,858	15,276,000
Outgoing vessels	5,588	14,700,000
Total	11,446	29,976,000

"Of the incoming vessels, some 5,110,000 tons comprised British ships followed by those of Holland and Japan in order, while the outgoing vessels consisted of 4,910,000 tons, 3,720,000 and 1,800,000 tons respectively of British, Dutch and Japanese vessels.

Britain to Canvass Elsewhere

"Simultaneously with losing her foothold in East Asia, Britain also lost her trade with this region and it is held most likely that she will henceforth seek the various supplies of materials in Canada and South Africa. However, now that she is obliged to place her economy completely under a wartime basis, she is no longer able to maintain the role of 'supplier to the democracies'.

"It has been often said that the day when British whisky and cigarettes are not obtainable in Singapore, it is the day when the end of Singapore is close at hand and that day has indeed come into being.

"So long as the War of Greater East Asia continues, over 5,000,000 tons of vessels flying the Union Jack will be driven out of the East Asiatic waters, and the tin and rubber industries of Malaya, the foremost in the world, will be released to the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere in the near future."

INDIANS IN KOBE JOIN FREEDOM MOVEMENT

Bose Urges All to Fight With Spirit of Oneness Typical Of Japanese

The Indian independence movement recently started by leaders of Indian residents in Japan, supported by those in other parts of East Asia, is making headway with the establishment of the Indian Federation League in Kobe and Osaka. Rash Bihari Bose, who is the central figure in this movement, is now in Kobe rallying the Indian residents there under his banner. At a meeting of 67 Indians there Wednesday Mr. Bose delivered an enthusiastic speech, in which he said as follows:

"We, Indians, are entrusted with the achievement of a great task, the independence of India, with Japan's strong support. Without wholly relying upon Japan's support, we must exert ourselves to attain this sacred end, with the same admirable courage of Japanese soldiers who charge fiercely into the enemy lines like bullets. To realize our ideal, it is hoped that all will act in perfect unison under the guidance of local leaders, when orders are given by central headquarters. What we must learn from the Japanese is their spirit of oneness—the unity of the 100,000,000 people. We, too, must push with perfect solidarity as one toward the desired objective."

Taking advantage of this chance, the Kobe branch of the Indian National Association, led by A. M. Sahay of Kobe, has been dissolved to join a new movement of Indian Federation League led by Mr. Bose.

Imperial Way Will Guide Administration Of Shonan City, Declares Mayor Odate

Interviewed by the press at his residence in Shibuya-ku, Shigeo Odate, former Vice-Minister of Home Affairs, who has been entrusted with the weighty task of administering the affairs of Shonan City, issued a statement Tuesday to the following effect:

"Due to weather conditions, my departure has been delayed for a day, but I expect to leave for the island on Wednesday. I am not sure about the method of administering the affairs of Shonan City but of one thing I am certain; I am only too glad to have been entrusted with such an important mission.

"Shonan Island (Singapore) as you know well, was the center of the holy war currently undertaken by Japan and many Japanese soldiers have sacrificed their lives on the island, so that I am prepared to engross myself in the new work and not to return until the municipal administration has been placed on the right track.

"Generally speaking, it is a difficult task to rule occupied territory but I can say here that the method will be based on the great ideal of administration in accordance with the Imperial Way.

"However, until this object is attained, there must be various stages and accordingly, I intend to discharge my duties according to the orders received from the military circles."

Japan Rises for Asia's Emancipation

(Continued From Page 6)

means to establish Philippines of the Filipinos. The downfall of Britain in Burma and Malaya means the establishment of a Malayan Malaya and a Burmese Burma, leading to the establishment of Indian India, Iranian Iran and the Iraq of the Iraqis. Likewise, the establishment of a Chinese China, which had been the will of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, can be realized through the accomplishment of the War of Greater East Asia.

Not Real Government

It needs no explanation that the present Chungking Government is not a real Chinese government, but a puppet regime under the joint control of England and America. Therefore, Chungking's resistance against Japan does not mean real Chinese resistance to Japan, but the resistance of the Anglo-Saxons to Japan through China. However, the fall of Hongkong and the cutting off of the Burma route would soon render Chungking's resistance nonsensical and impossible. And it would be quite natural for Chungking to collapse when the meaning of its resistance would be lost.

Already the mind and ideology of the Chinese are undergoing a great change at present. Chinese views of Japan and the world in general is fundamentally changing as a result of the outbreak of the present war. The Chinese—and, speaking without reserve, even the Chinese vowing allegiance to the Wang Ching-wei Government,—have suspected Japan, since it appeared to them as if Japan were fighting only against China, carefully avoiding a conflict with the Anglo-Saxons.

Today Japan is openly fighting against the Anglo-Saxons, the enemy of China and of whole of Asia. The Chinese mind, therefore, cannot help undergoing a drastic change. The change in the Chinese view, together with the loss of Anglo-Saxon help, must deprive the Chungking regime of the foundation on which it stands. Thus, through the expulsion of the Anglo-Saxon influence, accompanied by a change in the Chinese view toward Japan, the establishment of real friendly relations between Japan and China, the fulfilment of the ideals of the Chinese Revolution, the consumption of Chinese China can be realized.

New Order in Asia

The establishment of a New Order in Asia, realizing Chinese China, Thailand of the Thailanders, Burma of the Burmese, India of the Indians, the Philippines of the Filipinos, which is to be carried out through the War of Greater East Asia, means in itself the establishment of a New World Order. The meaning of the Asiatic New Order and the New World Order is the same. For, if one concedes, that the Anglo-Saxon Empire has been the axis of the old order of the world, and that the main part of that empire lies on the Asiatic continent and the South Pacific, then it is easy to understand that the establishment of a New Order in Asia will be the axis and the main part of coming New World Order.

To sum up, the War of Greater East Asia is by all means a war for the establishment of a New World Order. Whether or not the contents of the New Order in Asia and the world should firmly stand like the imperishable pyramids in the history of human civilization, mainly depends upon how deeply the Japanese can grasp the historical significance of the present war. Of course, in its contents it must not be a new edition of the British political or the American dollar empire.

Japan Yesterday And Today

(Continued from Page 6)

ancestors—is the verdict invariably heard in every family if anything calamitous is allowed to happen to them. And it is the bitterest word of reproach that may be uttered against any recalcitrant member of the household.

Make Up With Ancestors!

If we should allow an improvident marriage to take place in the place; if we should produce a prodigal son or erratic daughter; if we should lose our patrimony—land, house or any other treasured heirloom handed down from our forbears; we would then be deservedly said to have done something to cause pain and displeasure to our ancestors, and we must perform an act of expiation to retrieve the family honor.

A good act or bad done by a man does not end with that individual but it has the closest bearing with the welfare of both his ancestors and posterity—a consideration that must prove an incentive to virtue and a check to vice. It is the obligation every Japanese owes to his Sosen to revere them and to become a good Sosen himself. Ancestor-worship therefore is the right measure of personal worth in this country; it is the royal road to success in the moral sense of the word.

If anyone in this country should feel himself out of joint with the times, or down under fortune's wheel, or out of luck's way somehow, the best way to break the unlucky spell would be for him to set aright his relations with his ancestors. Let him remember the words and deeds of his ancestors, or visit their tombs or kneel before the family shrine and invoke their aid, and they will not be slow to find what they should do to be saved. That peculiarly serene sense of eased or solaced conscience which attends one who has just been paying respects at the tomb of his departed relatives or benefactors will be more than sufficient reward for his pains. Anyway it pays well in Nippon to be a good ancestor-worshipper, be one's creed what it may.

(Concluded)

WAR WITH ENGLAND SEEN 50 YEARS AGO

Victory Over British Depicted In Old Novel—Triumphant March Into London

Japanese victory over England and a triumphant entry into London were depicted in a novel written nearly half a century ago by a famous writer of that time.

Written shortly after the Sino-Japanese War, the book "Asahi Sakura" (A Cherry Tree in the Rising Sun) was written by a famous novelist of Japan, Gensai Murai. According to the Asahi report of this book, the imaginary war was described in details by the author.

The story was centered around the lives of two officers, Navy Lieutenant Komao Haruno and his younger brother, Army Lieutenant Takeo Haruno. The two brothers rendered distinguished services in the Sino-Japanese War. The elder brother had been reported as having drowned in the China Sea, but he had been saved and lived on an uninhabited island until his later return to Japan, where he became employed in a military arsenal.

"Through long experimentation he invented a torpedo which was most effective in the Battle of Bokoto (Pescadores), off the island of Taiwan, on the outbreak of the Anglo-Japanese War, which broke out soon after his invention.

This naval victory enabled Japan to attack Hongkong and to capture it. Singapore was subsequently occupied by the Japanese Forces. In rapid succession Japan gained military control over India, Aden and Cyprus Island through the extensive operations of her expeditionary forces. Japanese warships finally concentrated their attack upon Gibraltar, and after three days and nights of heavy fighting they succeeded in capturing this stronghold.

The Japanese expeditionary forces then emerged from the Mediterranean and moved up toward the British Isles. Crushing the stubborn English defenses, the Japanese Forces proceeded up the Thames River and entered London. An impressive ceremony of triumphant entry was held in the British capital with the Rising Sun flags arrayed along the Thames.

The two brothers fought through the whole campaign to its successful climax and returned to Japan in glory. The novelist concluded his book with the words: "The territory of the Japanese Empire has been expanded to the western end of Europe and over the Mediterranean Sea. Today Japan is the master of the world. She is like the morning cherry brilliant under the rising sun. Men who live at this time of glory must devote themselves to the cause of the State."

Today's Sports

Boxing matches, sponsorship Nippon Boxing Club. Main event 8 rounds. Ko Sasazaki vs Isamu Kongo, at Hibiya Public Hall. Preliminaries 5 p.m.

Soldier Boy Ko Sasazaki, one of the leading featherweight of Nippon, will meet Isamu Kongo in a eight-round main event of a boxing card to be held tonight at the Hibiya Public Hall.

In a six-round semi-final, Oki will square off against Yano, while four other preliminaries will round out the card. The bouts will get under way at 6 p.m.

IMPORTANT MISSION ENTRUSTED TO NISEI

American-Born Japanese Told To Protect Their Parents' Interests

With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the mission of the nisei, or Japanese born in America, is to maintain and protect what their parents have established through their years of valiant efforts, Takizo Matsumoto, professor at Meiji University, pointed out in an article appearing in the February issue of the magazine "New Culture."

"Japanese immigration started on a large scale around 1898 when Hawaii was annexed by the United States. The Japanese people went first to the mid-Pacific islands and then to the continent. Their youthful, pioneering spirit was so intense in those days that they went at an average of some 15,000 annually. They were going strong until about 1907 when Japanese immigration was stopped by the Gentlemen's Agreement of December 31 of that year.

"By the time the anti-Japanese immigration law of 1924 came into force, thereby prohibiting further entry of Japanese, an outright discrimination, the number of our race in both America, and Hawaii put together had increased to over 300,000. In the meantime they had firmly established themselves in farming, fishery and business enterprises. In these they were successful in spite of all kinds of exclusion and discriminatory measures adopted to hamper them.

Made Big Remittances

"And enabled by these successes they used to send over to this country an enormous amount of money in the form of foreign remittances, war relief funds and bonds, student expenses and others. This fund was so large indeed that "as an invisible foreign trade" it helped toward balancing our international trade.

"But the situation has now quite changed. Those who emigrated early are getting old, a great many of them having already passed away. The ones now remaining numbering less than 10,000 have mostly passed the half century mark. Hence the responsibility of the nisei is weighty and far-reaching.

"Their responsibility in this respect has a close connection with their citizenship. Of this our leaders and those who are identified with nisei welfare have given quite a thought. It came to their knowledge that the nisei have now more than 20,000 votes represented in both America and Hawaii, which clearly indicate that the nisei have been making an advance not only in the economic sense but also politically.

"In the fields of nisei activities in Hawaii where the number of Japanese is 30 per cent of the total population, 56 per cent, including first generations, are engaged in domestic work, 53 per cent in fisheries, 40 per cent in mechanical trade.

Politically, the offices of territorial representatives down to district attorneys, judges and other public offices are held by the Hawaiian nisei. The fact that the Japanese who are born there are to acquire votes when they become of age sufficiently assures their political strength and influence in the community.

"Because of this political strength and influence the Americans became suspicious of the nisei. But the moment they attempted to express their displeasure in any public act, the nisei met it forthwith with their votes. They would cancel contracts in the districts which were sought by the Americans. Hence the latter raised the question of the nisei's double registrations or dual nationality and accused them of disloyalty.

"It may be fitting to point out here that nationality registrations were done by their parents when their children were born in accordance with Japanese laws as well as the American regulations governing the birth of a child. By the former act the nisei became Japanese subjects and through the latter they automatically acquired American citizenship. They were simply victims of fictitious circumstances.

Nisei Are Intelligent

"They are intelligent and capable because they have been raised and trained in the best way. In school training, what their parents did commands admiration. In spite of anti-Japanese agitations and somehow because of them, they have maintained over 500 language schools at the cost of $4,000,000 a year. Besides this, they have hundreds of their sons and daughters trained in the schools and universities of their mother country.

"It simply shows how intensely loyal these first generation were to their home country and how deeply conscious they were of their racial advancement. They wanted to see their children, though fictitiously endowed with American citizenship, brought up to be worthy of the Japanese race and their foothold firmly set and established on the American soil.

"And what the first generation did bore fruit. What the nisei lacked was complemented by Japanese training. Their parents feared that if their sons lacked the superior racial characteristics of the Japanese, they might not survive the struggle in the country which was made up of so many different races. And these parental wishes and racial aspirations have been fully answered.

"As an evidence that these parental wishes and racial aspirations were fulfilled, it may be pointed out that not a few so-called big Japanese nisei are now actively engaged in both America and Hawaii in the fields of learning, business, industry, engineering and farming. Their activities can favorably compare with those of other races, including the Americans themselves.

The leaders of the nisei themselves were not behind in their efforts in these respects. For the last two decades these leaders, by taking advantage of the nisei's citizenship, endeavored to raise the social position of our race and fortify their economic foothold and last, but no means the least, to ameliorate Japanese-American relations.

"But with the outbreak of the current hostilities the nisei's position has radically changed. They are now confronted with a far more serious problem—a problem which could only be solved satisfactorily by the nisei themselves. It is, in short, what they will do, how they will handle what will be bequeathed and left by their parents to their care.

"What these great wealth and achievements represented were well expressed by some of the successful first generation when they were leaving this country after they had participated in the 2,600th anniversary celebration held in Tokyo. They said in effect: 'We have guarded our life and property the best we knew how. We have also guarded the citizenship of the nisei. In spite of the ill treatment that has been our lot in America, we have been advising our boys and girls not to have a hard feeling against America. Even if any untoward situation should develop between the two countries, we have done, as the first generation, all that was to be done. We feel no regret but feel confident that our children will surely guard and protect what we have produced in the way of our foothold and interests.'

"There is no question but that our people in America are thrilled at the brilliant victories we have so far gained. And with this splendid showing of our forces the nisei would naturally be proud, even if they were made Americans by reason of the legal fiction. Their future hope should be aflame as the vista of boundless opportunities spread out before them. Because in them runs the Japanese blood.

"That they are to guard and protect the interests of their parents which are the crystalization of hard work carried on for a long time should be clear to them who are the only ones best fit and capable of fulfilling this great mission, with their future as high as the heaven itself and as broad as the Pacific Ocean.

"Infused with the blood of the Japanese ancestors the nisei abroad must be glad and proud that the country of their parents is fighting far beyond the seas in order that the world may be made and remade into a place where we can peacefully pursue liberty, freedom and prosperity. With this feeling and ideal the nisei should live. With their firm foothold on the continent and realization of their position in America and what their real purposes are, they should bravely, fearlessly and most hopefully face their future.

"And in this connection, they should never forget for a moment how their parents were mistreated and oppressed by those inhuman and discriminatory legal restrictions while bringing up their children. Racial discrimination was started in 1913 in California, where the Japanese were prohibited from owning land and their lease of land limited to three years. Fifteen other states also followed suit. These restrictions were further reinforced and confirmed by a decision of the U.S. Supreme Court in which their parents could not own land because they were aliens and ineligible to naturalization—a fictitious construction imposed by men who stood for the equality of the human race. Yet it was because of the perseverance and industry of our race, their parents that the precarious situation was saved. Thus the nisei were permitted to enjoy their present status, to face their bright future, and to thrill to the great undertaking, the War of Greater East Asia, which is conceived in justice and righteousness."

COMMUNISM GAINING STRENGTH IN SWEDEN

Development Causes Many Papers to Question Government's Policy

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, February 24.—A part of the Swedish press is now raising the question as to whether it would be possible and advisable to ban the Communist Party in Sweden in view of the ever-increasing successes of the Communistic candidates in the elections of the Swedish factory councils.

The Stockholm Tidningen points out in a leading article that the Communists merely owe their successes to the indifference of the Swedish Government. The Aftonbladet, commenting on the victory of the Communists in the elections for the factory councils of the large Goeteborg shipyards, points out that this gain of further territory by the Communists in Sweden came as a direct result of the refusal of the Government to carry out the prohibition of the Communist Party although this was generally demanded by the Swedish public. This attitude of the Government Party bolstered up the hopes of the Communists who are in good spirits at present and are planning a large-scale political campaign particularly in a country where the Communist Party can still function as a legal party.

The Communist danger thus has not died out as had been hoped and believed at one time but it has continued to increase and of late has grown by leaps and bounds.

The present situation is characterized by a bold Communistic offensive, states the Aftonbladet. One would have believed that the differences between the Communists and the social-democrats would continue on account of their competition with each other in the wrangling for power and one would have expected that the social-democrats would have made better preparations for this struggle. But, as a matter of fact, many social-democrats have participated in making it easier for the Communists to spread their propaganda. Many labor organizations have even asked the Government to lift the ban for the transportation of Communist propaganda material.

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PUBLIC NOTICE

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The above steamer, captured in Yokohama Harbour on the 8th of December, 1941, by the Imperial Japanese war vessel, will be adjudicated by this Prize Court. Notice is given in the Official Gazette to all interested persons that petitions in writing may be submitted to this Court within thirty (30) days from the day following the date of this Public Notice.

The Yokosuka Prize Court.

26th February, 1942

CULTURE IN EAST ASIA

ANNAMITES ADMIRE CIVILIZATION IN JAPAN

Members of the round-table conference which was held under the sponsorship of Gendai, a popular vernacular magazine, to discuss the problem of cultural propagation in the southern regions, warned that in any such program consideration must be given to the cultural level of the people living in these areas.

The participants, Makoto Oiwa, Kiyoshi Komatsu, both famous commentators, and Major Shozo Nakajima, a member of the Imperial Headquarters, who at one time or another have been to the South and are acquainted with conditions in the countries in these areas, pointed out that many of the people in the South have been inspired tremendously by reading a translation of "Chushingura" and Dr. Inazo Nitobe's "Bushido." One of them even suggested that a medical corps be sent to these areas to help the people in the South develop their medical facilities and increase their scientific knowledge. The round-table conference follows:

Sponsor: The first and the most important problem in my opinion is how the Japanese and the southern races will successfully come to understand and cooperate with each other. Mr. Oiwa, what is your opinion regarding this problem?

Oiwa: I think the first and most important problem is that of grasping the minds or confidence of the southern peoples. The exchange of culture should not be limited to the cultural transplantation or movement but can be carried out successfully also through the economic and military circles if only the people who participate in these fields are conscious of their sacred mission.

The peaceful entry of the Japanese Forces into French Indo-China, for instance, exerted a tremendous influence upon the minds of the natives there. They were impressed by the high morale and the strict military discipline of the Imperial soldiers and were awakened indirectly to the advanced culture of this country. In the same way, all the Indonesians must have learned of the high level of the civilization of our country through the brilliant war results scored by the Imperial Forces in the War of Greater East Asia. They will appreciate the rich culture of this country more and more as the Japanese on the spot show their activities in economical and political spheres. We should, therefore, not strive, as it were, to run after the Indonesians to grasp their minds and confidence, but must let them voluntarily understand us, appreciate our culture and grasp Japan's true intention. This, I think, is the ideal method of cultural permeation.

Nakajima: Fortunately the Indonesians are not anti-Japanese in sentiment as Chinese under the Chungking regime, being generally pro-Japanese. Therefore when they come to enjoy Japanese culture, they will surely become more and more amicable to this country.

The great work of establishing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere can never be accomplished by autocratic, military rule. It is done only when the peoples indigenous to the southern areas understand their status as members of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and voluntarily cooperate with us.

Komatsu: The cultural movement for the Indonesians, in my opinion, must be planned and applied according to their cultural level and characteristics. We should first be well acquainted with the history, tradition, culture, customs and manners peculiar to the respective races.

To speak concretely, we Japanese must first understand what the 18,000,000 Annamites in French Indo-China are seeking. We must ask ourselves: Are they really satisfied with the shows, exhibitions, or concerts which the Japanese have held there? Can they be induced to approach and appreciate Japanese culture by means of such activities?

Nakajima: I agree with Mr. Komatsu in that point. It is not proper that we should urge them to understand the advanced culture of this country. They will not in the least enjoy it. If we strive to exchange culture with the southern races regardless of their cultural level and true desire, our efforts will not only prove futile but cause them a lot of trouble.

Oiwa: Yes, that is the point. "Right thing for the right person," must be the motto of the cultural campaign. I had the experience of visiting Paris 10 years ago and coming into close contact with Annamite students there. Talking with those students, I was brought home to the fact that the Annamite students studying in France had no knowledge whatever except the western way of thinking. They concentrated their study to things purely European and paid no attention to their homeland, not to speak of Asia.

It is necessary, therefore, first to let them know the status of Asia, how Asia has been exploited by the European Powers and what must be done to restore Asia to the Asiatics. Once they awaken to these vital problems, they will be induced to understand Japan with the eyes and souls of real Asiatics. I came into contact with an Annamite graduate of a certain university in Paris. He expressed his ardent desire for the independence of Annam. His argument was, however, simply according to the principle of self-determination of peoples defined at the Versailles Conference. I tried to talk him out of his error and told him that Asia should be one. I gave him three books of Tenshin Okakura written in English, "The Ideal of Orient," "The Awakening of Japan" and "The Book of Tea." He was very much impressed by these books and confessed that his conceptions regarding nations and history had been erroneous and declared he would study East Asian history again from the stand-point of an Asiatic.

Thus, I think, we must diffuse our culture to the Annamite intelligentzia so that they may fully understand the status, history and future of Asia from the view-point of the Asiatic people and further strive to build up Asia for the Asiatics. Our cultural movement should also be divided into two, that is for the intelligentzia and for the general populace.

Sponsor: Then, how about practical measures for the guidance of people in the cultural field? Mr. Komatsu, will you give us your opinion of this problem?

Komatsu: While traveling in French Indo-China, I found two different currents among the Annamite intellectuals. One group is completely imbued with French or European ways of thinking. These people think, speak and write merely in the French language. They know nothing but France and things French. The other circle is rather interested in Japan and the Japanese. A man belonging to this latter group—he was a famous author—told me that he had been deeply impressed by "Chushingura" or "47-Ronin." Another told me that, reading the English translation of "Bushido" or "Samuraihood" written by Dr. Inazo Nitobe, he had come to understand the moral and spirit of the Japanese people and further found out what should be the moral, guiding the Annamites.

This fact clearly shows that they are very much interested in Japanese morality, courage and loyalty. Although the Annamites are supposed to be a lazy and lethargic race, they are, in reality, a constructive people.

Nakajima: Recently I went to French Indo-China to show the Annamites two Japanese movies, "Major Nishizumi, Commander of the Tank Corps" and "Rural Symphony." The former deeply impressed the audience and was enthusiastically received, while the latter was ignored as it failed to present a definite theme or a characteristic of this country. Accordingly, cultural subjects to be introduced to the southern areas must henceforth be carefully chosen and scrutinized.

Oiwa: Besides such measures as literature and cinema, the dispatch of medical corps is also essential, I would presume.

Komatsu: Yes, it is indeed essential. I traveled in both the urban and rural districts of French Indo-China and found the whole area to be unsanitary. The Tongking Delta district might well be called the "land of epidemics." All the residents there, from the intellectual class to the lowest class peasants were suffering from numberless kinds of diseases. This condition may be attributed to the lack of sanitary arrangements, lack of medical knowledge on the part of the natives and insufficient nutrition. Hanoi, for example, is full of patients suffering from tuberculosis, skin diseases and eye trouble.

Cultural movement for the intelligentzia is of course, important, but proper measures to satisfy the public in general is no less important, because the latter occupies 90 per cent of Annamites. We must promise the Annamites to help elevate their level of living, make them happy and fulfil their mission.

Oiwa: The medical movement is effective in that it produces concrete, practical results. In China we have already realized the remarkable efficacy of medical treatment for the inhabitants.

Nakajima: The medical facilities which the French authorities have thus far established for the Annamites are far from perfect. Therefore, even a simple medical operation or prescription will have a remarkable effect on those natives who have hitherto received no satisfactory medical treatment. The spread of tuberculosis in the northern part of French Indo-China is, I think, caused by under-nourishment and a shortage of clothes.

When the natives have their disease cured and their economical conditions elevated by the hands of the Japanese people, they will easily become amicable and confidential toward us.

Sponsor: How about the effect of music, movie and play on the southern races?

Nakajima: As has been discussed before, "Right thing for the right person" should be the principle also in this line. Fine arts, music, play and cinema of a high standard will not be understood by those races who have no cultural foundation rich enough to appreciate an advanced form of art and amusement. As for the Annamites, they take great interest in music. When the musical band of the Japanese Navy held a concert in Saigon the hall was filled to capacity, and thousands of people swarmed to the goodwill trucks when phonograph records were played.

Komatsu: In dealing with a problem of this sort, it is necessary to scrutinize the racial and traditional character of the peoples in question. Largely speaking, the southern races generally lack in metaphysical thinking. On the other hand, they have a considerably high talent for appreciating artistic or lyrical beauty. In art exhibitions held in Hanoi, I found some excellent pictures painted by Annamite artists.

Therefore, the cultural movement should, henceforth, be carried out with full knowledge of the racial character of the peoples. One-sided campaign must be avoided. I think that Japan's cultural movement for foreign nations has thus far been rather defective in this point. It has been carried out with one and the same method and material regardless of the difference of national character. By this sort of broad-mindedness, we can grasp the minds and confidence of the people in our cultural movement.

Oiwa: The Annamites respect the Japanese as elder brothers, and so we must treat them with affection.

Komatsu: A certain Annamite intellectual complained, "We have hitherto had one master but in the future we shall be forced to serve two." This sort of idea seems to be prevalent among the Annamites. Therefore, we must make efforts to drive such silly thoughts from the minds of the Annamites. We must let them clearly know that we do not intend to become their master and to exploit them. For this purpose, those who work at the spot are requested to have and show in their actions the grand ideal forming the basis of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Sponsor: Well, then will you express your opinions regarding the national movement of the southern races?

Oiwa: It will hardly be necessary to dwell upon the influence which the current war has exerted upon the minds of those peoples. It was at the time of the Russo-Japanese War that the peoples in Annam, Thailand and Malaya awoke to the fact that they were a part of Asia. They were freed from the feeling of inferiority complex of the Asiatics by the striking victory of Japan over Russia. They thought of Japan even as the Messiah of the Asiatic races.

The cultural activities of the patriots of our country who helped accomplish the Meiji Restoration have been and are exerting a mighty influence upon the native patriots of Annam. Thinking of the deep impression our ancestors' loyal acts are giving them, I cannot overestimate the gravity of the mission imposed upon the Japanese. Accordingly, unless we show in our activities, the zeal equal to the enthusiasm with which our ancestors worked at the time of the Meiji Restoration, the national movements of the southern peoples will prove futile in the end.

Komatsu: I am of the same opinion with Mr. Oiwa concerning the national movement. Once when I took a stroll with a certain Annamite in the suburbs of Hanoi, I found a kind of water-plant bearing beautiful purple-colored flowers on the surface of Grand Lac. My companion told me that it is called the "flower of Asia" and had been named so in felicitation of the overwhelming naval victory of Japan over Russia on the Japan Sea in 1905. This flower grows all over French Indo-China. I was told about this story by other Frenchmen also. I was told that the Annamites had been extremely jubilant over Japan's victory and planted the "flower of Asia" all over the country.

Nakajima: What is the real name of the flower?

Komatsu: It is a kind of geranium.

Oiwa: A lovely flower, isn't it? When I heard of that story I heartily thought that I must never act against the love and respect of the Annamites toward the Japanese people.

Sponsor: How about the problem of the Chinese merchants in the southern areas?

Komatsu: The Chinese merchants in those areas had hitherto been wavering whether to depend on Chungking or on Japan, but since the start of the current war when the real power and the grand aim of Japan were universally recognized, they must be turning pro-Japanese.

Nakajima: They will present no great problem in the present situation. They are sure to follow Japan's policy.

Sponsor: In conclusion, will you reveal the preparations to be made for the cultural movement?

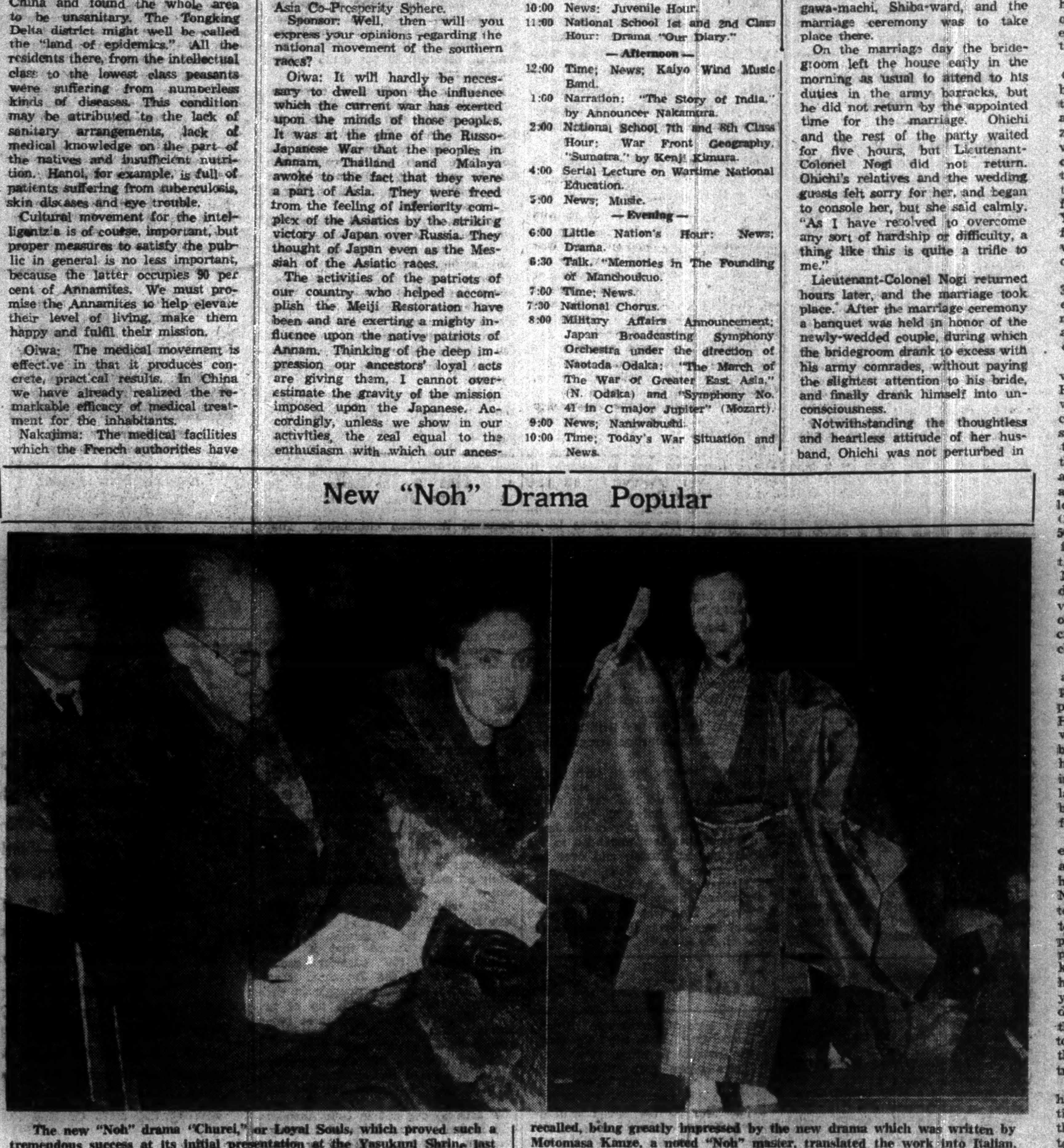
Komatsu: In my opinion, the Government should complete the sanitary and medical arrangements for the benefit of the pioneers who are to work in those regions.

Oiwa: As regards the civilians who are going to the south, they must be prepared to devote their lives to the cause of the nation. Premier Tojo has recently stressed that the civilians should fight with a firm resolution equal to that of the soldiers on the fighting front. Those who participate in the cultural movement are also requested to have such a determination.

Radio Program

	Friday
	—Morning—
6:30	Serial Talk." The Greater East Asia Geopolitics," by Dr. Saneshige Komaki.
7:00	Time; News; Radio Exercise.
7:30	"National Resolution," by Yotaro Sengoku; Patriotic Poem Recital by Hyo Kitazawa.
8:00	News; Orchestra: Wagner Compositions: Opera "Rienzi, Overture," "Lohengrin, Prelude," and Musical Drama, "Walkure."
10:00	News; Juvenile Hour.
11:00	National School 1st and 2nd Class Hour: Drama "Our Diary."
	—Afternoon—
12:00	Time; News; Kaiyo Wind Music Band.
1:00	Narration: "The Story of India," by Announcer Nakamura.
2:00	National School 7th and 8th Class Hour: War Front Geography, "Sumatra," by Kenji Kimura.
4:00	Serial Lecture on Wartime National Education.
5:00	News; Music.
	—Evening—
6:00	Little Nation's Hour: News; Drama.
6:30	Talk. "Memories In The Founding of Manchoukuo."
7:00	Time; News.
7:30	National Chorus.
8:00	Military Affairs Announcement; Japan Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Naotada Odaka: "The March of The War of Greater East Asia," (N. Odaka) and "Symphony No. 41 in C major Jupiter" (Mozart).
9:00	News; Naniwabushi.
10:00	Time; Today's War Situation and News.

New "Noh" Drama Popular



The new "Noh" drama "Churei," or Loyal Souls, which proved such a tremendous success at its initial presentation at the Yasukuni Shrine last November, was given a popular request repeat performance at the Hibiya Public Hall on Wednesday.

Among the capacity audience were Mr. Salvatore Merge, secretary-interpreter of the Italian Embassy and Mrs. Merge. Mr. Merge, it will be recalled, being greatly impressed by the new drama which was written by Motomasa Kanze, a noted "Noh" master, translated the work into Italian. He is convinced that the play will most eloquently introduce the Japanese spirit to foreigners.

Photos show: (Left) Part of the capacity audience with Mr. and Mrs. Merge in foreground. (Right) A scene in the drama.

MADAM NOGI

INCIDENTS CONNECTED WITH MARRIED LIFE OF GENERAL WHO TOOK PORT ARTHUR IN RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR TOLD

In the first two instalments of this story about Madam Nogi, Mitsugi Teshigawara discussed Madam Nogi's family background and her childhood. In Part Five, the incidents surrounding the earlier years of her married life are given by the writer.

PART FIVE

When Ohichi was nineteen years old, a nobleman of talent and superior ability sent a go-between to Yuchi to ask for the hand of his daughter in marriage. Sadamoto, Ohichi's elder brother, objected to the marriage after some discusion with his parents, and the proposal was dropped.

Not long after this a certain man called Kosei Iseji, who afterward became a Lieutenant-General and who was the adjutant of Lieutenant-Colonel Nogi in those days, visited the house of Yuchi, and proposed a marriage between Ohichi and Lieutenant-Colonel Nogi, after having explained the character, personal history, and personality of the Colonel. He succeeded in so moving the minds of Ohichi's parents that they began to regard the proposal with favor. Although the Lieutenant-Colonel himself was not the originator of the proposal, the untiring efforts of Kosei Iseji finally persuaded the persons concerned to agree to the proposal. As for Ohichi, she had very little to say in the matter, and she agreed to abide by the decision of her parents and her elder brother.

No one had any objection, and the marriage was fixed for August 27, 1878. When all the preparations for the marriage were completed Ohichi, dressed in complete wedding attire, and her hair in takashimada fashion, was called before her aged father. Yuchi looked at his lovely daughter in her beautiful costume, and said quietly and solemnly, "I am very happy to see you marry, and I am sure that you are happy too. When you become the mistress of the house of Nogi you must forget the house of Yuchi. Remember that the house of Nogi is much more important to you than the house of Yuchi."

Yuchi did not speak much, for he trusted his daughter fully. Ohichi remembered her father's words all her life. Her mother, who was present at the time, wept silently in mingled emotion of joy and sadness.

Ohichi bade farewell to all the people who showered congratulations on her, and left the house of Yuchi at 2, Enokizaka, Akasaka-ward where she had lived for six happy years, by ricksha, accompanied by Sadamoto and his wife.

In those days Lieutenant-Colonel Nogi lived at Nishikubo, Sakuragawa-machi, Shiba-ward, and the marriage ceremony was to take place there.

On the marriage day the bridegroom left the house early in the morning as usual to attend to his duties in the army barracks, but he did not return by the appointed time for the marriage. Ohichi and the rest of the party waited for five hours, but Lieutenant-Colonel Nogi did not return. Ohichi's relatives and the wedding guests felt sorry for her, and began to console her, but she said calmly, "As I have resolved to overcome any sort of hardship or difficulty, a thing like this is quite a trifle to me."

Lieutenant-Colonel Nogi returned hours later, and the marriage took place. After the marriage ceremony a banquet was held in honor of the newly-wedded couple, during which the bridegroom drank to excess with his army comrades, without paying the slightest attention to his bride, and finally drank himself into unconsciousness.

Notwithstanding the thoughtless and heartless attitude of her husband, Ohichi was not perturbed in the least, and nothing could impeach her conduct as a model bride. Even after all the guests had returned home her conduct remained unimpeachable.

Although outwardly it appeared that Lieutenant-Colonel Nogi and his mother, Hisako, had been entirely unaware of the presence of Ohichi, in reality they had minutely observed every action of hers, trying to find out her good and bad points from her behavior under the trying circumstances.

The name Ohichi was changed to Shizuko after her marriage. Notwithstanding the monotonous life led by General Nogi and his wife throughout their whole life they trusted each other, and although they seldom exchanged sweet words they were firmly joined together by the ties of marriage.

General Nogi was a man of few words. He never uttered anything unnecessary. In asking his wife to do anything for him he conveyed to her only the gist of what he wished her to do. Shizuko was often bewildered, not being able to understand what the General wished her to do. As he was a lenient man she used to ask him again if he were at home, but it was not easy to do so when he was out traveling. When he was at home he never troubled his wife about his personal affairs, especially about his clothing, for he knew that she had sufficient work to do as the mistress of the house. He never complained even once to his wife.

The General was often obliged to travel on military duties. It was customary for him to go out in his uniform, even if he had a long journey before him, without taking any necessary articles with him. At such times he would send a telegram to his wife asking her to send the things he wanted to the place where he was staying at the time. At first she used to be bewildered, for she could not make out the purport of his wire. She did not want to disgrace her husband by her want of wisdom or by her carelessness. The General did not blame her even if she made a mistake, nor did he praise her when she performed her duties perfectly. At all times she was obedient to her husband, and served him faithfully.

Not once during the thirty years of their married life did he display his feeling, but she was not disappointed, because she did not expect him to. Within two or three years she came to understand him perfectly, and was completely influenced by his masterful personality. It was only in their third year of married life that she discovered that her husband was lame and that one of his eyes was defective. General Nogi had been wounded at the time of the Satsuma Rebellion.

When Shizuko entered the house of Nogi, the General's younger brother was still in the house, although his younger sisters, Kine and Ine, had already married. Shizuko knew everything about a woman's work, but she had to overcome many difficulties as the mistress of a new house, for the customs in the house of Nogi were different from those of the house of Yuchi. Still, she was quite happy, for she could learn now what a wife should do in discharge of her own household affairs.

Her married life of more than 30 years was not one smooth existence. At one time she and her mother-in-law were on bad terms, and they were not able to live under the same roof.

The General's mother, Hisako, was a daughter of a clansman of Hitachi. Her husband, Maretsugu, was born in 1805. They had six children, Jiro, Maresuke, Kine, Masayoshi, Ine and Shusaku. Maretsugu was some 20 years older than his wife, and was receiving a stipend of 80 koku (one koku is about 5 bushels) from his feudal lord. In the fifth year of Ansei (1858) his stipend was reduced to 50 koku because he had hurt the feelings of his feudal lord. At that time his son, Maresuke (General Nogi) was 10 years old. The children were brought up amidst poverty. Life was so hard that Hisako often thought of committing suicide, but restrained because of her children.

Hisako was a virtuous wife and a good mother. She took great pains to educate her children properly, even amidst such poverty. Her husband was very strict toward his children, and Hisako based her educational methods on his system. The reason for her being very strict to her daughter-in-law, Shizuko, in later years, was because she wanted her to be perfect as her son's wife.

General Nogi was born on November 11, 1849, in the house of Nogi at Azabu-Higakubo-machi. When he was a little child he was called Nakito, but his name was changed to Maresuke when he was 22. Nakito was very weak mentally and physically, and Hisako made many pilgrimages to the temple of Asakusa, carrying the little child on her back. When Nakito was ten years old his father incurred the displeasure of the high officers of the feudal clan, and was ordered to be confined at Chofu. In Chofu the Nogi family led a life of extreme poverty.

Maretsugu was very strict toward his children, and paid special attention to their education. While they were in Chofu he sent Nakito to Hagi so that he might get instruction from an old teacher named Tamaki. Nakito was greatly influenced by this old teacher, who played no small role in moulding the character of the future General Nogi. That famous patriot, Shoin Yoshida, had also received instruction from this old teacher. Poverty forced Hisako to visit pawnshops, and throughout his life the General could never forget those boyhood days when he accompanied his mother to the pawnshops. Little Nakito was a good adviser and helper of his mother in the management of their poor life. It was he who consoled Hisako when she felt most wretched. Were it not for Nakito, Hisako would have ended her life. Indeed, the boy Nakito was already an adult mentally.

From his childhood days Nakito wanted to become a scholar like his old teacher Tamaki, but the period in which he lived made him offer his services to the state as a military man.

Lieutenant-Colonel Nogi was appointed First Regimental Commander of the Infantry on January 26, 1878, but he suffered mental torture day and night. Hisako thought that his gloomy countenance was due to overwork on the battle-field. She thought too, that he was low-spirited because he had not been able to attend the death-bed of his father who had died in 1877, while the Colonel was at the front.

General Nogi was a man of few words, and in course of time he became a great drinker, consuming great quantities of sake whenever opportunity offered. Hisako was very much worried, and determined to do something which would put an end to his scandalous behavior. She thought her son had become a drinker because he was still unmarried and therefore lonely. It was natural for her to think so, for her son was already in his thirties and holding the important post of Infantry Regimental Commander. She therefore began to search diligently for a suitable wife for him.

One day Hisako persuaded her son to agree to marry, saying she would like to spend her remaining days peacefully taking care of her grandchildren, for Kine and Ine had already married. Maresuke agreed to her proposal, but before his mother could suggest anybody as his wife, his adjutant Iseji came forward with the suggestion that one Ohichi, daughter of the house of Yuchi, was an ideal wife for the Lieutenant-Colonel.

Hisako was disappointed in her hopes, for her son did not reform even after his marriage with the beautiful Ohichi. She could not understand his mind, for his attitude toward his wife was one of disinterestedness and aloofness. He did not dislike his wife, but he continued to drink a great deal. No gentle conversation took place between the married couple. Hisako could not help sympathizing with her daughter-in-law. She constantly consoled her saying, "Be patient. Do not worry, for he is sure to change, and reform his ways."

But springtime never came for the young wife. Her life was like a series of lonely, cold, wintry nights. She often cried in the privacy of her room. But she could do nothing but be patient, consoled by her mother and sister, and by Hisako.

Sometime Hisako gave a word of admonition to her son, and asked him to change his ways. He dutifully listened to his mother, and tears would appear in his eyes as though he repented his conduct. But his ways did not change in the least. He could not give up drinking. He worked very hard at his military duties, and was very dutiful to his mother, but his treatment of his wife did not change.

Shizuko worried very much, and thought that her husband did not change his conduct because she lacked in sincerity. She therefore began to serve her husband day and night with much more sincerity and care than ever, but to no avail. A dark shadow was cast upon her heart, and she led a gloomy

(Continued on Page 2)

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CHINESE REMITTING LESS TO CHUNGKING

Confidence in Chiang Kai-shek Growing Thin Among Residents of South

BLOCKADE ALSO TELLING

Prices Skyrocketing in Anti-Japanese Capital; Bond Digestion Difficult

With confidence in General Chiang Kai-shek lessening among the Chinese residents overseas following the crumbling of the ABCD encirclement camp, their remittances to unoccupied China has recently made a striking decrease in consequence of which the Chungking regime is now facing an economic downfall, according to a Chugai dispatch from Shanghai.

The incessant stream of news of Japanese victories, especially the fall of Singapore, the most important outpost of the British Empire and its Allies, have dealt a severe blow to the Chungking Government and other fellow countries of the anti-Japanese front. Singapore had not only been a strategic base for the defense of the anti-Axis Powers but also an important foothold for Chungking-Anglo-American economic collaboration. The city was also significant as a base from which Chungking agents controlled Chinese residents in the southern regions.

Important Money Base

Hongkong which was occupied by the Japanese Forces on December 25, last year, was also an important base for Chungking economy, because the head office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the most zealous supporter of the Chungking legal tender and the headquarters of the Fapi Stabilization Committee, were located there. The situation, however, has undergone a radical change as a result of the fall of Hongkong and Singapore, so that the Chinese in the two cities are reported to have resolved wholeheartedly to cooperate with Japan in the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The remittances from Chinese residents in the southern regions played a significant role in raising war funds of the Chungking Government since the outbreak of the China affair. According to an announcement of the Chiang regime, Chinese in the southern regions remitted a total of 237,330,000 yuan between July, 1937, and October, 1940, to Chungking-controlled areas. The following table shows the amounts remitted from different southern lands:

Shonanto	125,768,000	yuan
N.E.I.	37,569,000	,,
Hongkong	26,584,000	,,
Thailand	11,842,000	,,
India and Burma	9,885,000	,,
Australia	7,390,000	,,
Amoy	257,000	,,
Total	237,330,000	,,

Subscriptions by Chinese residents in these areas to Chungking national defense bonds are estimated at a significant figure. The blockade by the Japanese Forces of the routes through which they sent money to unoccupied China has sharply sapped the economic strength of Chungking.

Heavily Dependent

Chungking, before the onset of the current war in the Pacific, greatly depended on the importation of daily necessities from the United States and Great Britain, but the supply routes by way of Hongkong and Burma have virtually been closed owing to the fall of Hongkong and the spread of war to Burma. Although General Chiang used to boast that when the economic construction plan for the interior is complete, his territory would be able to establish an autarchic structure for the supply of daily necessities, the stoppage of material supplies aid from U.S.A. will retard the program, points out the Chugai cable.

The paper understands it to be quite natural that these unfavorable factors for the Chungking administration are now causing a deadly skyrocketing of commodity prices in the areas under its control. Such an upward trend of prices compelled the administration to boost the war bonds issue for this year from 2,000,000,000 yuan prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia to 3,000,000,000 yuan. Hitherto Chungking bonds had compulsorily been underwritten by the Bank of China, Central Bank of China, Bank of Communications and the Farmers Bank of China, but these banks have been confronted with a serious difficulty in digesting the bonds owing to the abandonment of Shanghai as the money market.

General Chiang has recently lifted the ban on the flowing of fapi into occupied China, says the cable, adding that this action was taken in an endeavor to obtain commodities from Japanese-controlled China. Competent observers in Shanghai interpret this action as clearly showing the extent to which unoccupied China is suffering from shortage of commodities. The General has been making strenous efforts to dispose of enormous stocks of tea, pig bristles, and oil paper which had been exported to the United States to buy military supplies from the country.

Bean Increasing

Current arrival of beans in the Manchoukuo market is showing marked increase. According to reports received by the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry arrival of beans in the Manchoukuo market aggregates as much as 1,780,000 tons for February 10, 1942 which greatly exceeds the figure for the corresponding period of last year. Causes for this brisk arrival are attributed to the absence of fear for food shortage unlike last year and to the local Government policy encouraging arrival, opines the Nikkan Kogyo. The current trend of brisk bean arrival in the Manchoukuo market is expected to help boost its shipments to Japan, adds the paper.

Economic Negotiations Progressing at Hanoi, Yoshizawa Announces

Negotiations for the economic agreement between French Indo-China and Japan for the current year are in progress at Hanoi, Ambassador Kenkichi Yoshizawa disclosed at the official residence of the Japanese Minister at Saigon, when he arrived there February 23 by air on a tour of inspection of the French colony, according to a special dispatch to the Asahi. He said that the negotiations had been practically completed with only discussions in regard to details now going on. The problem confronting the two delegations is that of the piastre. The French are reluctant to issue piastre notes for fear of inflation, while a mere replacing of such notes with the Japanese army scrip would not settle the matter. Everything depends on the actual conditions, Mr. Yoshizawa said.

LOSS OF OIL TANKERS GIVING U.S. TROUBLE

Petroleum Shortage Caused by Transportation Lack of Grave Concern

The loss in United States shipping, particularly oil tankers, has been remarkable of late as a result of activities of German submarines in North and South American coastal waters and is having considerable effect upon the oil industry of that country, reports a Domei's Berlin cable dated Tuesday.

According to the German claim, the cable states, in the past four weeks German submarines sank some 80 ships totaling 532,900 tons, while the United States conservative estimate places the loss of oil tankers since the start of activities by German submarines along the North American coast at 40 vessels.

Since the beginning of this year a shortage of petroleum has been keenly felt in the industrial districts of the eastern and northern parts of that country, and as a result, in 15 States a price raise of gasoline was carried out for the purpose of putting restrait upon the consumption of the oil.

Petroleum Price Rises

In spite of the fact that the United States 1940 output of petroleum presenting 60 per cent of the oil production of the world and that the country can place at its disposal enough oil to meet home consumption by putting into operation 80 per cent of oil refining facilities, the country had to resort to price raising because of recent scarcity of petroleum.

This shortage is solely attributable to transportation difficulties resulting from the dwindling number of oil tankers, continues the cable, adding that petroleum produced in such southwestern States as Texas, California, Oklahoma and others was sent by oil pipes to ports on the Mexican coast, and then transported by oil tankers to New York and other American ports.

When the fact is taken into consideration that not a small number of the oil tankers are playing an active role in transporting oil to Great Britain and other countries, the loss of oil tankers is producing a grave influence upon the United States petroleum policy, further states the cable.

At the time of the start of the current war, the United States had a total of 358 oil tankers, aggregating 3,420,000 tons. In the middle of last year, however, the aggregate dwindled to 2,690,000 tons, concludes the paper.

PAYMENTS RESTRICTED FOR ENEMY NATIONALS

Money Due Anti-Axis Persons in Manila to Be Made Through Bank of Japan

The Headquarters of the Japanese Occupation Forces at Manila, in a communique issued February 24, 1942, restricted payments of interest, dividend, etc. to enemy nationals, with severe penalty to violators of the regulation, it is learned according to a Domei dispatch received from Manila.

The communique in substance reads as follows:

"Commercial companies, banks, or other juridical persons are instructed, when occasion arises in future for them to make payments to enemy nationals of profit dividend, interests on deposit, or refunding of government bonds and corporate debentures, to make deposit of such payments in one lump sum in the name of the representative of the organization in question at the Bank of Japan or the Yokohama Specie Bank. The same principle will be applicable on payments of balances on the occasion of liquidation of corporations, or division of private estates."

The communique specified 'enemy nationals' as citizens of 23 nations, namely, the United States, Britain, the Netherlands, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, refugee Poland, the Union of South Africa, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador, Haiti, Cuba, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Panama, Mexico, refugee Czechoslovakia, De Gaullist regime, Iran, Norway and Chungking regime.

Taiwan Crop Up

The second rice crop of Taiwan for the year 1941 is given at 4,209,479 koku (one koku equal to about 5 bushels), in the announcement made by the Government-General of Taiwan on Tuesday, showing an increase by 531,635 koku or 14.46 per cent against the figure for the corresponding period of 1940, says the Asahi. This favorable result is considered a matter for congratulation in view of the bad rice insect pestilence suffered by the island last year.

MARKET TONE QUIET WHILE BUYERS BUSY

Bourse Favorably Reflects Surprise Attacks on U.S. West Coast

A quiet tone pervaded the Tokyo stock market early Thursday morning, but a buying sentiment was growing intensified in the afternoon upon the arrival of the news to the effect that an unidentified airplane bombed Los Angeles, on the west coast of the United States, on Wednesday.

The press report, although not yet confirmed by any sources, encouraged buyers on the Tokyo bourse who had favorably received the previous day the announcement by the Imperial Headquarters concerning the attack by a Japanese submarine on the California coast. Tokyo Exchange, new, opened at ¥134.00 and closed at ¥133.80 on the morning session of the short-term market, but the quotation was recorded at ¥134.00 at the beginning of the afternoon session and finally the mark of ¥135.10 was hit at one time.

A similar tendency was seen in shippings, shipbuildings and other heavy industrials as well as cottons. A rise of ¥0.60 was seen since early Thursday morning in Tokyo Exchange, new, ¥0.10 in N.Y.K., new, ¥0.80 in Kanegafuchi Spinning, ¥0.70 in its new, ¥0.40 in Teikoku Rayon, new, and ¥0.40 in Manchuria Industrial Development.

Closing quotations of major wares on the short-term market are as follows: Tokyo Exchange, new, ¥134.60, N.Y.K., new, ¥95.20, Kanegafuchi Spinning, ¥157.00, its new, ¥101.40, and Teikoku Rayon, new, ¥95.00.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's morning session were:

	Clos.	
	Mar.	Apr.
First Section		
Fuji Spinning (50)	67.9	68.3
Do. new (25)	38.9	39.5
Kanegafuchi new (25)	....	101.5
Teikoku Rayon (50)	104.9	....
Do. new (37½)	95.0	59.1
Tokyo Rayon (50)	....	34.5
Tokyo Rayon, new (50)	76.0	76.9
Electro-chemical (50)	....	60.5
Ensuiko Sugar (50)	....	64.3
Second Section		
N. Y. K. (50)	....	112.1
Do. new (37½)	95.2	95.5
O. S. K. (50)	100.8	101.5
Do. new (37½)	85.8	86.3
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	82.7	83.6
Do. new (25)	....	55.5
Uraga Dock (50)	88.5	89.2
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	103.3	103.9
Hitachi Works (50)	76.8	75.1
Steel Tube (50)	77.2	77.9
Third Section		
S. M. R. (50)	70.5	....
Japan Fat (50)	....	63.5
Japan Soda (25)	....	31.0
Japan Oil (50)	81.7	81.8
Karafuto Oil (50)	51.1	51.8

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

Kogo 5% ..%	106.40	106.40	106.40	106.40
Second 5%	106.35	106.35	106.35	106.35
First 4%	102.85	102.85	102.85	102.85

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, New	134.0	135.1	134.0	134.6
N. Y. K., old	111.0	110.5	110.0	....
N. Y. K., new	94.5	95.5	94.8	95.2
Kanegafuchi Spin.	156.1	157.0	156.1	157.0
Do. new	100.9	102.0	100.9	101.4
Teikoku Rayon, n.	94.7	95.4	94.7	95.0
Osaka Stock, new	73.7	74.5	73.7	74.0
S. M. Railway	70.1	70.4	70.1	70.2
Mitsubishi Heavy	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.9
Hitachi Works	76.0	76.0	76.0	76.0
Japan Steel Tube	76.6	76.7	76.3	76.6
Japan Oil	81.1	81.7	81.1	81.1
Japan Mining	61.7	61.8	61.7	61.9
Manchurian Ind.	58.2	58.2	58.2	58.2

ELECTRIC POWER PROGRAM WILL FULFIL WAR DEMAND

Japan-Manchoukuo-China Electric Power Producers' Federation Established

To cope with the heightening demand for power, created by the progressive movement of the War of Greater East Asia, a plan for the establishment of the Japan-Manchoukuo-China Electric Power Producers' Federation for the generation and distribution of electric power under a comprehensive program was approved at a meeting sponsored by the Japan Electric Institute, and held at the Electric Club, Marunouchi, Tokyo, on Friday, says the Miyako.

Representatives of the Planning Board, Electricity Board, the Governments of Manchoukuo and China and their civilian electric circles, who were present at the conference, after vivacious exchange of ideas for closer relations and for mutual aid among the three countries have agreed on the creation of the Japan-Manchoukuo-China Electric Power Producers' Federation.

A special committee was appointed for conducting studies on the plan for the establishment of the agency abovementioned aimed at the promotion of closer relations and cooperation between electric power generators of the countries named. The committee will also delve into the question of development of power resources and industrial location for the Co-Prosperity Sphere as a whole.

On materialization of the abovementioned agency, equipment for power generation and engineers will be mutually accommodated for their common development. It will also give a great spur to the expansion of industry of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, opines the report.

Dividend Declared

The Oriental Development Corporation, as a result of the plenary general meeting of shareholders held Monday, declared its share dividend for the second half of this year at the rate of seven per cent per annum, the same as the rate for the first half of the year. The development company earned a net profit of ¥2,669,000 during the six-month business period.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	134.6	—.70
N.Y.K., new, short-term	95.2	+.20
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	101.4	+10.30
Yokohama raw silk forward	15.22	—.01
Government bonds, Kogo 5s	106.50	same

BRITISH WAR BONDS SHOW THINNING SALE

Four of Big Five London Banks Suffer Decline in Net Profit

British war bonds, 2.5 per cent, are showing such poor sale that the Exchequer has decided to prolong the period for subscription, says a Domei dispatch from Lisbon.

Subscriptions to the third issue of war bonds as of January 31 reached only £203,000,000, which compares with £442,000,000 for the first issue and £491,000,000 for the second issue.

Reviewing the recent money market of England, the Lisbon dispatch reports that the increased burden of taxation following the expansion of the war theater in Europe and East Asia caused a noticeable decline in net profit of four of the five big banks in London which have recently disclosed their business results for the year 1941 at their annual meetings of shareholders. The big five are the Lloyds Bank, Berkley Bank, Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank and the Midland Bank.

Banks Suffer Losses

The total of gross profits of these five influential banking institutions for last year moved upward from £13,280,000 for 1940 to £14,370,000 for last year, the highest record since 1929, but all except the Midland Bank witnessed a remarkable decline in net profit for various reasons, including higher taxes. The net profit of the Berkley Bank dropped from £153,000,000 for 1940 to £135,000,000 for 1941; the Lloyds Bank from £138,000,000 to £127,000,000; the Westminster Bank from £136,000,000 to £119,000,000; and the National Provincial Bank from £170,000,000 to £106,000,000. An increase from £193,000,000 to £197,000,000 was made in the Midland Bank.

President Campbell, of the National Provincial Bank, and President Fisher, of the Berkley Bank, warned in their annual reports to the shareholders' meeting against the possible danger of inflation saying that the surplus purchasing power of the nation was still being allotted for the buying of unnecessary articles. They emphasized that the general public should discontinue their current habit of hoarding bank notes and invest the surplus money in Government bonds and other important securities.

FIXED COAL PRICE NEEDED TO INCREASE PRODUCTION

Government to Give Subsidy For Opening New Mines And Profit Losses

For the successful consummation of the War of Greater East Asia, the increased production of coal within this country is imperative and for increased production, the fixing of a proper and suitable coal price is essential, states the February 21 number of the Oriental Economist (Japanese edition).

According to the Fukuoka Mining Inspection Bureau, the mining production index for the locality under its jurisdiction showed a slight decline in the first half-year period of 1942.

The decline is partly due to the floods the region suffered from, but the chief causes were decreased profit and shortage of labor.

Subsidy Policy Used

As for the lessened profit, the Government authorities have so far resorted to the subsidy policy. But this policy of the Government is not sufficient to save mining companies from difficulties in which they were placed due to lessened profit. In addition to the increased production encouragement subsidy, subsidy for opening new mines and compensation that are now being enforced, a more fundamental remedy is necessary—namely the fixing of a proper and suitable coal price by the Government.

In this connection, Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi clarified in the present session of the Diet, his intention of setting the proper and suitable price in the near future.

In realizing his intention, it is earnestly desired that the plan for the increased production of coal for steel manufacturing and gas-generation furnaces be mapped out. Moreover it should be remembered that for the materialization of the planned increase a proper and suitable official price is of vital importance.

No Decrease in Miners

So far as the number of miners is concerned there may not be a decrease even in this time of war due to various measures taken by the Government including offer of labor service by labor service corps, etc. At the same time, it cannot be denied that the efficiency of the present miners is decidedly inferior to those of the pre-war time.

This qualitative defect should be eliminated by the improvement of working conditions, institutions of welfare facilities for labor, etc., concludes the magazine.

MALAYA DEFLATION TO BE AMELIORATED

Southern Development Bank to Study Actual Needs, Supply Construction Funds

The severance of economic relations with England following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia has afforded Malaya a good opportunity to determine anew the volume and value of its currency on the basis of the real economic strength of the peninsula, claims the Oriental Economist (Japanese edition) dated February 21. The supply of sound convertible notes by the projected Southern Development Bank will exercise favorable effects on the economic reconstruction work in Malaya where deflation, instead of inflation, is now developing.

With the spread of the war to the peninsula, points out the magazine, a significant amount of currency is understood to have been hoarded by the southern peoples or carried out to foreign countries, but the shortage of currency caused in such ways will be eased by the release of the development bank's funds. The most important tasks before the projected banking institution are to inquire into the actual currency demand in Malaya and to unify the currencies, which, if successfully carried out, will increase the confidence of the general public in money.

Politically Divided

The Malay Peninsula had hitherto been politically divided into three areas namely the Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States and Unfederated Malay States, but economically the whole of the peninsula had been tightly united by means of the Straits Settlements dollar, which was issued by the Malaya Currency Commission under the Monetary Law promulgated in 1938. The current money on the peninsular consists of one-dollar, five-dollar, 10-dollar, 50-dollar, 100-dollar, 1,000-dollar and 10,000-dollar Government notes, one-dollar, 50-cent, 20-cent, 15-cent silver coins and five-cent nickel coins; one-cent, half-cent and quarter-cent coppers.

Government notes had been issued under a full reserve system and the whole circulation backed by deposits and investments in London and silver bullions held by the Currency Commission. If the value of reserve fell below the total circulation, the difference was covered by the Government. The monetary system, however, was quite flexible so that convertible notes were issued not on the basis of the economic strength of the peoples in Malaya but by the one-sided will of British investors.

Various Banks Exist

Before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia there had existed 28 banking institutions on the Malay Peninsula, four banks of which had been operated by Britain, three banks by Japan and nine banks by Chungking. British banks included the Chartered Bank, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and the Eastern Bank. Japanese banks are the Yokohama Specie Bank, Bank of Taiwan, and China and Southern Bank.

A favorable trade balance used to feature the overseas transactions of Malaya for many years. In 1939, for example, the former British dominion exported 738,000,000 Straits Settlements dollars and imported 624,000,000 dollars, with the result that the balance was favorable for the dominion by 115,000,000 dollars. The favorable balance was registered at 105,000,000 dollars in 1935; 125,000,000 dollars in 1936; 211,000,000 dollars in 1937 and 25,000,000 dollars in 1938.

This continuous export excess, if other factors were not at work, would have helped much to raise the external value of the Straits Settlements currency and the economic dependence of Malaya on the home country. Nevertheless, the dominion had adopted the gold exchange standard system and its currency had been linked with the money of England. The reasons were that businessmen in Malaya wanted to put the receipts from foreign countries in the London money market and that invisible imports from the home country considerably narrowed the favorable balance of Malaya.

Declaring that Japan will take the place of England in the Malayan economic world, financial experts in Tokyo predict that even if the balance of trade with the peninsula should remain unfavorable to Japan as under the old regime, the foreign exchange transactions between the two countries will be in a well-balanced condition.

Bank of Japan Accounts

February 26
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	5,040,375
Over Issues	340,375
Deposits	555,979
Loans	418,075

U.S. Bans Processing Of Tin for 29 Goods; To Consume 40% Less

The United States has prohibited the processing of tin in regard to 29 commodities, according to a Domei dispatch from Buenos Aires dated February 24. By the decree, no tin may be used for canning coffee, tobacco or 27 other specified articles in the first quarter of the current year. This will reduce the consumption of tin in America by about 40 per cent. The United States consumes about 90,000 tons of tin yearly. The country was steadily increasing the import of tin, until in 1940 it amounted to 110,000 tons. Of this amount 60,000—70,000 tons were imported from Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies, supplies from which have now been cut off by the War of Greater East Asia.

THAI MINE INDUSTRY FREED OF ALIEN YOKE

Foreign Capital Curbed in Investments by Government

Tin, one of the most important mineral products of Thailand as a material exporting country, was exploited to the full extent by the Brtishers through the influence of their capital invested there. Wth the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia the tin mining industry of that country is liberating itself from the yoke of the British and other foreign capital for the sake of Greater East Asia, states the Nihon Kogyo Wednesday.

According to the paper, the export of tin produced in that country exceeded 40,000,000 bahts in the 1939-1940 period, representing 20 per cent of the total amount of the country's exports in the same period. The tin thus exported was mined to the extent of 98.5 per cent by the British, American and other foreign capital.

Exploitation Prohibited

However, of late years, the Thai Government has come to take measures for preventing new foreign capital from making inroads into the fields of the mining industry. As a result, restriction has come to be placed on mining geographically. In the northern and central parts of the country the Government prohibited the exploitation of mineral resources completely, and in the northern part of the peninsula permission has not been granted for mining of mineral resources except gold, iron, oil-shale and petroleum.

In the past the tin of that country was valued as only a means of acquiring foreign currencies and was considered as nothing more than that.

The following is the list of the amount of foreign capital invested in the tin industry of that country (Unit, ¥10,000,000):

British	6,830
American	1,400
Dutch	40

ANNIVERSARY OBSERVED BY DIVIDENDS PAYMENT

Meiji Life Insurance Company Elects Officers at Meeting Of Shareholders

Payment of dividends at the rate of 20 per cent per annum, and an additional dividend of 18 per cent per annum in commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the company, and re-shuffling of officers including the election to managing directorship and chairman of the board of directors of Hideya Maruyama were approved at the general meeting of shareholders of the Meiji Life Insurance Company held at its office in Tokyo on Tuesday, according to the Chugai.

The meeting also approved the revision of the articles of organization of the company in conformity with the opening of new branch offices at Matsumoto and Kagoshima.

The re-election of officers of the company which took place at the meeting resulted in the remaining in the office of directorship of Yoshihiro Yamauchi, Masamichi Uyehara, Nobuo Nagahara, Sakae Suzuki and Takao Takada, and in the retirement of directors Junjiro Kawarabayashi and Tsuneo Yamashita. The meeting also stamped approval of the appointments of Hisashi Kubosawa and Toshiji Seki as managers of Tokyo and Osaka branches of the company, respectively.

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ICKES REVEALS LACK OF VITAL MATERIALS

U.S. Suffering Shortage of Necessaries for Current War

That the United States, one of the typical "have" nations of the world is suffering from a shortage of various materials in the execution of the current war, was revealed by Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes in his strategical materials mobilization program announced February 22, reports a Domei's Buenos Aires cable, quoting a Washington dispatch.

The main points of the program reported by Domei follows:

(1) Establishment of a large number of factories aiming at the increased production of manganese, aluminum, chromium and the improvement of quality of these products.

(2) Prospecting for copper, lead, iron, tin and other minerals.

More Oil Refineries

(3) Further Erection of oil refineries aiming at a daily output of 200,000,000 barrels of the high octane gasoline.

(4) Increase of electricity-generating equipments in main water power stations throughout the country with the object of trebling the 1941 amount of electric power.

(5) Increased production of coal to 10,000,000 tons for coke, so as to secure coke for the steel manufacturing industry.

(6) Increased production of petroleum and its smooth transportation.

Dividend Up

The Asahi Marine and Fire Insurance Company will call a regular general meeting of shareholders on March 13, and will submit for its approval a plan for the distribution of the company's profit, including payment of dividend at a rate of seven per cent per annum, which shows an increase over last year of one per cent. The company will also submit a report to the meeting on the expiry of the terms of office of Director Tadao Okazaki, and the auditors, Kensuke Hachiuma, Juzo Enami and Shizuo Yasufuku. The scheme of annexing the Nitto Marine and Fire Insurance Company (capital ¥2,000,000) will also be submitted to the meeting for approval. When the annexation takes place on May 9, 1942, the capital of the Asahi Marine and Fire Insurance Company will increase to ¥7,000,000.

The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited

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RESERVE FUNDS .... ¥ 77,600,000

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MANAGING DIRECTORS:
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SLATED FOR SOUTH POST

Former Vice-Minister of Finance Ono Thought Best for Bank Presidency

Ryuta Ono, former Vice-Minister of Finance, is slated as president of the projected Southern Development Bank, according to the Yomiuri.

The Southern Development Bank Law, which passed the current session of the Diet, is scheduled for promulgation on March 1. With the appointment of its organizing committee, the chairman, Finance Minister Okinori Kaya, is expected to call for its first session early in March.

In the meantime, Mr. Ono is reported to be considered in interested quarters as the fittest man for the post. He was recently appointed administrative adviser to the Imperial Navy. Formal appointment of Mr. Ono will be pending until the return of Finance Minister Kaya to Tokyo on February 27 from a tour of the Kansai.

Bill Clearings

February 26
(In ¥1,000)

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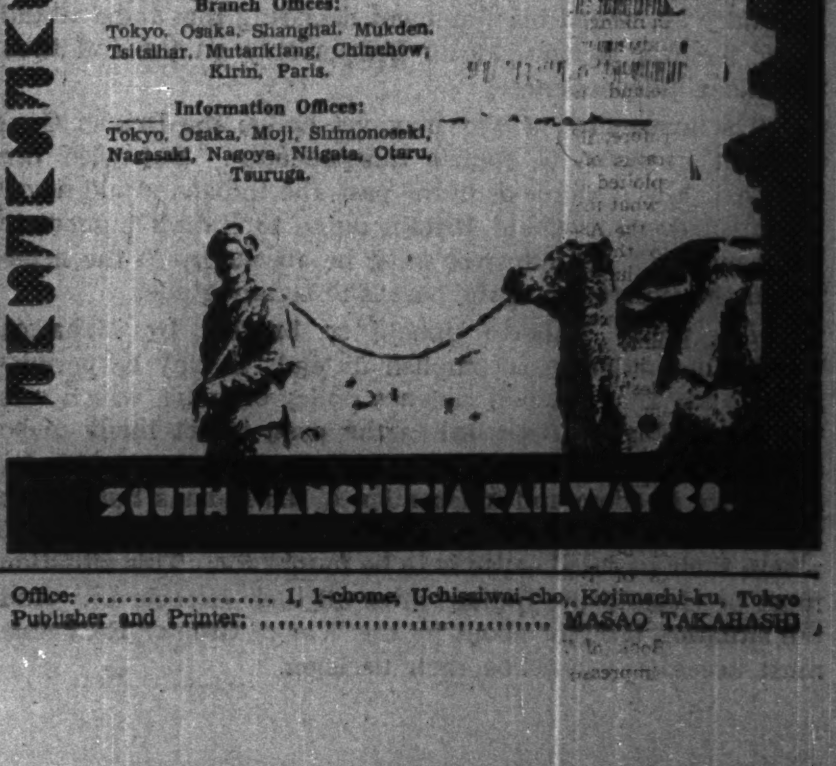

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1942

India's Opportunity

On July 27, 1940, immediately following the collapse of the French front in western Europe, the National Congress of India adopted an important resolution by a vote of 91 against 63. This resolution purported that if Britain during the current war recognized a provisional Indian government composed of delegates from all parties, or if Britain explicitly pledged to agree to India's home rule within a specified period of time after the conclusion of the war, the National Congress would not only cooperate with Britain in the prosecution of the war, but also would put an end to the resistance movement.

The Marquess of Linlithgow, Viceroy of India, on August 8 replied that he was ready to invite Indian representatives to participate in both the Administrative and War councils, and that after the war, to call upon leading delegates of the Indian people to draw up a constitution with a view to granting to India the status of a self-governing state. It was not surprising that this statement, because of its vagueness, disappointed the Indians and roused their resentment.

The resolution above-mentioned of the National Congress was marked by a tone of submission. However, even as it stood, some elements found it too injudiciously strong. For instance, Abul Kalam Azad, chairman of the Congress, on the same occasion expressed himself as absolutely against the idea of terminating the non-violence resistance movement. To the Indians taking such an attitude the British reply came as a great insult. A storm was raised among the Indians who rightly considered the British attitude highly unjust and condemnable. Their voice was even echoed in England itself. The New Statesman and Nation, for instance, considered the British reply as "seriously inadequate".

It was not surprising that the National Congress protested to the British authorities. Its repercussion was most remarkable. The British authorities, suddenly unmasking themselves, presented their reply in the form of unveiled force. On November 3, 1940, Jawaharlal Nehru, National Congress leader, was cast into prison. The round-up which followed led to the arrest of the chairman of the Congress, 3 former members, 4 former provincial Chief Ministers, 11 provincial Chief Ministers in office, 5 members of the State Legislature, 7 members of the executive committee of the National Congress, and something like 100 members of the administrative committee of the Congress. These wholesale arrests, including most of the leaders of opinion in India, were followed by a rigorous suppression of the press and other organs of opinion.

For aught known to the contrary, the Indian people were no longer left in any doubt about the British policy. They were to continue to labor and sweat for Britain but their country was to have nothing but a dominion status. Mr. Winston Churchill, speaking in Parliament, said that his country had no intention whatever of abandoning the brightest of all jewels in the Empire's crown. To this more than any other dominion or oversea possession Britain owed her glory, he said.

Lord Halifax, who had for some years been known to be in favor of India's self-government, when questioned in New York, stated that he could not so early give any indication of when home rule would be granted to India. Major Anthony Eden was willing to pledge independence to Syria after the war, but as for India's freedom, he refused to make reference to it.

The reverses Britain has met in the East Asia War have had the visible effect of sobering her to a more conciliatory attitude toward India. This was evident in the ministerial changes recently made by Mr. Churchill. This was made clear by the British Premier himself when he promised to grant home rule to India and, as a preliminary step, to send a special envoy there with the object of looking into the political conditions of the country. But what these pledges are really worth is nowhere better known than in India. It has been her bitter experience to deal with statesmen of ready promise and many expedients.

Upon the initiative of British policy Chiang Kai-shek was recently sent to India. His purpose was obvious. But Mr. Nehru, following his meeting with the Chungking leader on February 22, issued his statement declaring that India would enter the war on the side of Britain only on the condition of Indian independence.

The exigencies of war may yet oblige the British Government to agree to India's independence. But with her pledge, if it is as vague as in the past, the Indians would never be satisfied. But would Britain agree to India's immediate independence? The answer must be absolutely in the negative if the experience of the past is to be any guide.

The policy hitherto upheld so bravely by Mahatma Gandhi has failed to accomplish its end. It may be permissible to say that the non-violence policy of India, which was unquestionably unsuccessful in the past, is not likely to be any more successful in the future. It is evident that if India is to have freedom and independence, the Indians themselves must fight for it. There can be no question of compromise where their national cause is to be fought for. This situation must be clear to the Indians after all their experience. And the situation brought about by the War of Greater East Asia must necessarily quicken their decision.

JAPAN RISES FOR EMANCIPATION OF ASIA FROM ANGLO-U.S. RULE

People Must Grasp Significance of Unprecedented War, Now Waged for Construction of New Order

By TAKEO NAKATANI

Asiatic Asia

At last the day to fight Britain and America has come! At last we are actually fighting the Anglo-Saxons!! Just after 100 years since the War of Opium which decided in favor of a general Anglo-Saxon control of Asia, and after 180 years since the Battle of Plassey which made Britain's control of India decisive, the day has dawned at last to drive away the Anglo-Saxon power and influence from Asia. Japan's declaration of war on America and England means Asia's declaration of war against the Anglo-Saxons, also it is the manifesto of emancipation of all Asia.

How many have been the pioneers in various parts of Asia, who sacrificed their lives for the attainment of Asia's independence and emancipation, for the establishment of a united Asia without the influence of the Anglo-Saxon? In tens of thousands these Asiatic brethren have spilled their blood for the said cause. Blessed be the souls of these departed brethren, because the great turn in Asiatic history for which they strove throughout their lives is just taking place at this moment. The holy war for the emancipation of the oppressed nations of the East is progressing on the waves of the Pacific and on the plains of southern Asia with such excellence as has no parallel in war history.

Japan's Victory Rejoiced

The holy war of Asia's emancipation was pre-ordained for Japan since the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5. The awakening and recovery of the Asiatic peoples began with Japan's victory over Russia. Truly, the history of independence movement in India, nationalist movements in Turkey and Egypt, and the movement of national revolution in China opened its first page in 1904 or so, receiving as it did stimulus from Japan's victory over Russia. Those Asiatic peoples rejoiced over Japan's victory as though it were their own victory and made "Do as Japan" the common slogan of their awakening and restoration movements. On their words, the Russo-Japanese War was nothing but a prelude to the war of Asia's emancipation.

The present war against America and England should serve the purpose of enlarging the significance of the Russo-Japanese War from the viewpoint of world history, and of achieving the emancipation and restoration of Asia. It can be supposed without difficulty that, when all the Asiatics despite the desperate lying propaganda of the Anglo-Saxons, come to know of the brilliant victories scored by Japan during the opening period of the present war, the inspiring effect upon them would be far greater than at the time of the Russo-Japanese War. Because, although the Russian Empire at that time was an incarnation of military invasionism, it was not necessarily the political and economic ruler of the whole of Asia. Contrarily, the Anglo-Saxon Powers against whom the present War of Greater East Asia is being waged, have not only been the military invaders of Asia, but also its political and economic rulers up to date.

How many are the countries in the whole of Asia, which escaped their domination? How many out of the vast number of 1,000,000,000 souls have not been enslaved by them. Besides such direct dependencies as India, Burma, Malaya, Borneo, etc., the majority of Asiatic countries, though they appear independent in form, have been in reality under the control of the British Empire. That the semi-independent Egypt and Iraq are in fact the vassal States of Britain can be clear from the situation which has developed since the outbreak of the present European war.

Memory Fresh in Mind

And the memory of how Iran was deprived of its independence by Britain and the U.S.S.R. in common, is still fresh in everybody's mind. Then, the fact that Afghanistan's independence depends upon the balance of power between Britain and U.S.S.R. needs no explanation. Syria, which had been under French control until recently, fell victim to British invasion and is under British military occupation now. And the Arabia of Ibn Saud cannot at present be called independent from British interference. As regards Thailand, its independence was also exposed to the danger of Anglo-Saxon control prior to the outbreak of the present War of Greater East Asia. Then, it is a clear fact needing no further explanation that China since a century ago has been a semi-colony of the British Empire, which fact caused the recent China Affair.

It is a great mistake if one considers that America's controlling position in Asia is comparatively less important since its domination of Asia is limited only to the Philippines. Although, politically, America's control of Asia is limited to the Philippines only, yet it is not too much to say that economically most of the Asiatic countries have been the colonies of America's capital finance. For instance China's status as a colony of American dollar imperialism is more clear than its status as a semi-colony of Britain's political imperialism, and the Chungking Government is still at present the victim of American capital finance.

Especially since the outbreak of the China Affair, America's voice and leading position with the Chiang regime has become overwhelmingly strong, rendering the latter a puppet regime of American capitalism differing in no way from the puppet governments at Manila and Cuba. The same can be said about the Netherlands East Indies, Netherlands Indies, since the collapse of Holland has in fact fallen to a position where it cannot but be a dependency of America instead of a condominium of Britain and America.

Leader of ABCD

So, generally speaking, the leader of the so-called ABCD line has been none other but America. Thus, the source of the significance of Japan's declaration of war on America and England simultaneously is far more profound than it appears on the surface. America and Britain, because being nations having a common racial origin—and therefore following the dictum "blood is thicker than water," are common rulers and masters, common exploiters and common invaders of Asia.

The objective of this War of Greater East Asia lies in driving these burglars out of Asia and in the restoration of natural and traditional Asia. It also lies in the emancipation of the 1,000,000,000 depressed people crouching under the cruel and unjust bondage of the Anglo-Saxons. The present War of Greater East Asia itself aims to liberate the Asiatics and to establish a New Order in Asia. Thus, the battles fought in different parts of Asia in themselves mean the wresting of all bases from Anglo-Saxon control of Asia, and victory in battle in a certain territory means, therefore, the liberation of the people of that territory.

Therefore, Japan's war against Anglo-Saxons to liberate Asia is by no means fought in an abstract or conceptional way, but each victory of the Japanese Forces represents really and concretely a step in the emancipation of Asia from the Anglo-Saxon bondage, and the freedom of the Asiatic land from the Western yoke. The fall of Hongkong means the crushing of the base of British invasion against the Orient, continued since the Opium War of a 100 years ago. The occupation of the Philippines, likewise, means nothing but the liberation of the Philippines from American control.

Meaning of Victory

The meaning of the victorious battles of the Japanese Forces in Malaya and Burma lies in nothing but the warding off of the danger to Thailand and in freeing the Malayan and Burmese peoples from the state of bondage. To sum up, the march of the Japanese Army means in itself the destruction of the old order and the establishment of the new order; or, in other words, the victory of Japan simply means the victory of Asia.

Since the outbreak of the China Affair we have been emphasizing that in its final analysis it was a prelude to the war against the Anglo-Saxons, or to the war of Asia's emancipation. In other words, the Affair has not been a national struggle between Japan and China; nor Japan's punitive action against China, but a war of defense waged by the Orient against the Anglo-Chiang regime. From its very beginning the China Affair bore the characteristics of a war of Asia's emancipation.

Already at the time of its establishment at Nanking, the Chiang regime was nothing more than a puppet government of the Anglo-Saxons, and it is a mistake to suppose that Chiang became a puppet after the transfer of his Government to Chungking. The China Affair broke out not because the autonomous policy of the Chinese Government clashed against the national policy of Japan, but because China was being played against Japan by the intrigue-mongering Anglo-Saxons who expected thereby to diminish Japan's national strength and bring about the self-annihilation of the East.

Historical Significance

It was just like a repetition of the case of the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-5 which, strictly speaking, was not a national struggle between Japan and China. That war was Japan's counter-attack against the forces of invasion working behind the Peking Government and, therefore, it already enjoyed the historical significance of being the Orient's war of self-defense. And just as the Russo-Japanese War 10 years later finally consummated the historic significance of the Sino-Japanese War, so the present war against England and America is being waged to fulfil the historic significance of the China Affair. Nay, the nature of the China Affair has become clear only with the outbreak of the war against the Anglo-Saxons.

Through Japan's declaration of war against the Anglo-Saxons the collapse of the Chungking regime, the removal of the semi-colonial position of China and the establishment of a New Order in Asia have become possible. The historical significance which lends the same characteristics to the Sino-Japanese War, the Russo-Japanese War, the Manchurian Affair, the China Affair and the present War of Greater East Asia, lies in the war of emancipation of the Asiatic peoples.

All the desperate efforts and adventures upon which Japan has from time to time staked its national destiny since half a century ago, will come to fruition in their totality through the accomplishment of the present War of Greater East Asia. Saigo-Nanshu once emphasized that each and every national of Japan should make a martyr of himself to accomplish its preordained mission. Today, through the War of Greater East Asia, literally every national of Japan is conducting a holy war to emancipate the oppressed nations of Asia.

War of Emancipation

As described above, the War of Greater East Asia is a great war of emancipation of the oppressed nations, which has no parallel in history. In its final analysis, it is a war of construction as well as a war of emancipation. It is a war of emancipating Asia and at the same time a war of constructing a new Asia, ultimately leading to a New World Order. The War of Greater East Asia, taking in its stride the China Affair, aims to crush down the Anglo-Saxon influence in China and Asia; and the crushing down of the Anglo-Saxons in Asia, together with the destruction of the old Anglo-Saxon order, at once means the restoration of Asiatic strength and construction of a new Asiatic Order.

The revolt against "Anglo-Saxon Asia" coincides with the establishment of an Asiatic Asia. To expel American influence from the Philippines

(Continued on Page 3)

JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Ancestor-Worship

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

Part III

It will not be far wrong to assert that all the good qualities identified with the Japanese character are the gifts from our ancestors, but that if there is anything unworthy about it, it is an importation from foreign countries, either bad in its origin or made so through ill application or faulty digestion. In the very make-up of Japanese character and Japanese civilization not a few elements have been transplanted from foreign soil. These importations, however, did not prove of real benefit to the country until they had been cleansed of their original dross and impurities and made fit for the soil of Nippon. Japan has been a refinery in the Orient, taking all things good to the land but purifying and Japanizing, so to speak, whatsoever adopted.

It has often been claimed as a charge against Japan that this and that institution has been adopted from India, China and other countries, East and West, and that there is but little that may be called absolutely original in Japan. This is true in a certain sense, and it applies with more or less a degree of truth to every other country on the globe. But it is a notable fact that things adopted from foreign countries, once they have taken root in this clime, are not the same as they were in the place of their birth. The difference between the original and its Japanized form is so great as completely to defy identification.

There is reason to believe that the plum and cherry trees were originally transplanted from the Continent. The Chinese character "mei," from which the Japanese "ume" was evidently derived, is but one proof of this fact, while the absence of allusions to the cherry blossom in the earlier literature of Japan may be taken as evidence that it came into its own at a much later period than the plum. But today there is no part in the world where the plum and cherry are seen to better advantage than in this country. Certainly they are nowhere more beautifully eulogized or more artistically treated.

Origin of Doll's Festival

Take, for another example, the coming popular fete, or the Doll's Festival of March 3, for which joyous preparations are now being made in many families blessed with young daughters. That this festival was traceable to an ancient quasi-religious observance in China, known here as "Jomi no Sekku," is a fact of history. But who in the world would say that there is anything Chinese about this Doll's Festival? Jomi no Sekku, in its original form, as its name indicates, was related to a process of purification from something foul or unlucky. On the day appointed the doll made of paper was treated as a proxy for a human being, and it was rubbed against the body of a man to be contaminated with all his sins and defilement, thereby making him "whole" and sinless, and then sent adrift in the river! It was a "foul" or "loathsome" day occurring in "an earlier part of the year," as the term "Jo-mi" indicates. What a transformation the Jomi no Sekku has made since its acclimatization in Japan!

Is there anything at all reminiscent of Chinese origin about the scrupulously clean and deferential manner in which each doll is kept, or cherished and honored, or about the highly-finished workmanship which characterizes every detail of the costume and paraphernalia in display? In the perfect order and the sacrosanct hierarchy in which various dolls are arranged, those representing the Emperor and Empress occupying the highest tier of the graduated alter with their courtiers, ladies-in-waiting, musicians, guards of honor and others assigned to their respective places according to their rank, station and duties—is there anything in all this at all resembling the proverbial Chinese dislike of cleanliness in domestic arrangement? These are but a few examples of sifting, purifying and idealizing process to which Japan must subject everything from foreign soil before Japan will adopt it as its own? It was so with Confucianism, Buddhism and other things, down to the custom of tea-drinking. Names may be the same by which things are called here and abroad, but the substances are not, if you but look at them with an eye of discernment.

Care for Posterity

Thus all the good things we now enjoy, be they of native soil or alien origin, are the gifts of our ancestors. And our consciousness of this "deep-as-the-ocean" and "high-as-the-mountain" debt of obligation to the past, combined with our belief in the doctrine of pre-existence, have made the Japanese the most devout of ancestor-worshippers in the world. Out of this ancestor-worship are born many fruits, nearly all other Japanese characteristics being more or less related to it.

One of them is great concern and solicitude for posterity, demonstrated most of all in intense love of children, which is admittedly one of the prominent Japanese traits. We are our own ancestors reborn, and our posterity will be ourselves of tomorrow. The Doll's Festival, just mentioned, as well as the "Boy's Festival of May 5" and all other popular festivities are invariably those, which, apart from their original significance, were expressly got up for the amusement and jollification of children. There is something religiously sacrosanct about Japanese love of children.

The chief motive of our exertions in life is not, as it may be with some people elsewhere, to work out our own pleasure or happiness; it is with us a double purpose to prove ourselves worthy of our ancestors, and to become ourselves worthy ancestors to posterity—not to dishonor the names of ancestors but to leave good names or records of high service for which posterity shall be grateful to us. "Life, liberty and pursuit of happiness" is a high-sounding phrase, to be sure, but if its inspiration is only individual life, liberty, etc., for Number One, then it degrades itself, in the Japanese estimation, to be a very low sort of idealism.

Greatest Honor in Japan

The sense of highest honor or achievement in Japan is invariably derived from the approval or appreciation of the Imperial Throne. Such honor is treated as "Ichimon no Koyei"—honor for the entire family-tree, extending at once to the remotest ancestors in the past and to the furthest posterity hereafter—and the term is applied to no other fortunate circumstance that may befall one. A windfall of money may blow one's way sometimes, or a lucky stroke of worldly success attend one's work some day, but such is chaff before the wind; it is here today but gone tomorrow, impermanent and earthly. It is only the honor emanating from the August seat of the Emperor, carrying with it the mark of Imperial recognition or appreciation of our merits that does us any lasting good, for it honors not only ourselves but our ancestors and posterity—Ichimon no Koyei. It is the brightest jewel in the coronet which any subject of Japan may ever wear.

If on the other hand anything shameful or dishonorable should happen to the family, it would be a blot against the ancestors. "Sosen ni sumanu"—Not to be forgiven by the

(Continued on Page 3)

RICE CONSIDERED STAPLE FOOD IN ASIA FROM TIME IMMEMORIAL

Japanese Concentrating Efforts for Cultivation of Foodstuffs Based on 'Land-Man' Spirit

By AMAR LAHIRI

Part II

Shinto phallicism clearly signifies the land spirit of Japan. The Sacred Mirror which the Emperor Sujin removed from the Imperial Palace and placed at the Ise Shrines more than 2,000 years ago is the symbol of creative spirit inherent in man. In practical parlance, it asserts that individuals must develop their creative cordiality. A part of this creative faculty is related to the propagation of land spirit which in turn is closely interwoven with the cultivation of foodstuffs for the children of the Kami. Hence, the national importance on rice cultivation.

In a way, Shinto can be interpreted as the subconscious faculty of the Japanese people to harmonize themselves with the actual conditions of the land. To substantiate this standpoint, it may be mentioned that the insular country in ancient days tried to stabilize the rule of the Yamato people by distributing land on a equitable basis. Again when the clan strife grew fiercer, the Taika reform was enacted to nationalize the land so that the exploitation of earth would be utilized in the best interest of the people as a whole.

Rice Growing Stressed

Ninomiya Sontoku, the farmer-philosopher of Japan, attached utmost importance to agrarian goodstanding. He devoted his entire life to prove that land must be made productive and for that reason he stressed on the need of stimulating rice growing. Even Zen Buddhism and Bushido concern themselves with the propagation of land spirit for the good of the mortal soul. In Japanese Emakimono, Kamemono Yamatoye and Ukiyoe one will find typical representations of the land spirit of Japan, proclaiming the importance of rice aestheticism and rice consciousness in the life of the people.

In feudal Japan when the people were divided into four classes, one of the reasons for such a distinction was that certain sections of the people were specially selected to devote themselves to rice growing. Perhaps that is why the four-fold social system was adopted dividing the people into Shi (Samurai), No (Farmer), Ko (Manufacturer), and Sho (Trader). Of course, it is quite correct to say that this class distinction was made for the purpose of stabilizing the social and administrative policies of the warrior class in the country.

Three Principal Districts

The Bakufu in Tokugawa days constructed the five main highways of the country known as the Go-kaido not only with the object of improving communications, but also to facilitate the transportation of rice from various rice growing centers. At that time distribution was undertaken through inter-provincial trade by way of land and Inland Sea. There were three principal rice-producing districts from which that staple was shipped to other parts of the country. These rice centers were Hyuga Province in Kyushu, northwestern provinces of Echizen, Echigo, Kago and Noto and northeastern provinces of Oshu and Dewa. From the first two the shipment was all to Osaka and from the last to Yedo.

All these explanations clearly show that how Japan, like other Asiatic nations, has been attaching national importance to rice since time immemorial. Therefore, it can be said that what is called Asiatic civilization became a fait accompli, because all the peoples participating in it reflected an identical spirit to till the land for an indentical staple food—rice. If one were to admit that civilization means settled life in a particular area, he will surely be able to comprehend that Asiatic civilization became a settled fact because the people settled themselves in their surroundings to till the land in more or less the same manner.

Herein lies the fundamental spirit of Asiatic unity so far as economic aspiration is concerned. Asiatic civilization developed firstly because of stability in internal communication, and secondly because of the growth of sea and inter-State communications. Yet it must be noted that Asiatic civilization sprung up in valleys which were suitable for cultivation of foodstuffs. This again discloses that the primitive Asiatic peoples were equally inclined to adjust their spiritual life with their monistic environments, and so they found that cultivation of rice, being comparatively easy, was the best staff of life for them.

In a word it can be said that the original home of Asiatic civilization is located in four river valleys. They are the Nile valley of Egypt, the Tigris and Euphrates valley of Mesopotamia, the Indus and Ganges valley of India and the Hwang-ho of China. Each of these valleys was fertilized soil with a river serving as an easy means of internal communication. Consequently, the importance of land cultivation became a part of the each unit of civilization. Hence, Asiatic civilization can be called a riverine civilization having rivers as its units. This geographical and economic factor pertaining to Oriental civilization are the main channels in common between the peoples of Asia, who generally consume the same staple product to maintain their respective physical virility.

Guiding Factor

Various interpretations have been given of late to the Nippon Seishin—Japanese spirit. It is natural to assume that the Japanese spirit is akin to the ideal of "bounty and plenty," which makes the people subconsciously realize that they are firm believers in the indivisibility of land and man. This idea has remained in Japan spontaneously as a guiding factor in the development of the nation. Even Shinto says that land and man are indissolubly united. The first Emperor of Japan, Jimmu Tenno, also proclaimed the absoluteness of land and man, because he declared that Japan is a family State. The first Rescript issued by Emperor Jimmu ordered his people as follows:

"We shall have to lay the foundation of the Capital to develop this Country peacefully into a perfect family State; at the same time, this sublime ideal should be spread to the universe, so that disintegrated humanity be converted into a world family."

This Grand Rescript promulgated on the occasion of the founding of the Japanese Empire truly reveals the spiritual bent of mind of the islanders in relation to other peoples of the world. This conception which is known as Hakko Ichiu is the quintessence of the everlasting spirit of land-man which is at the root of Japan's each and every move and is the kernel of national creative genius.

Land-Man Spirit

At the present moment Japan is engaged in an operation of unprecedented nature, for it desires to make other nations acquainted with its land-man spirit, which is the subconscious creative force in the projected establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. This ideal of Japan is quite in consonance with its concepts of family State and of living in harmony with other nations of the world.

Since Japan is exerting its land-man spirit to evolve new conditions in Asia, it is natural that the importance of rice as the bulwark of Asian economy shall have to be taken into account. Industrial development will not complete the regeneration of Asia, unless intensified cultivation of the continent's staple product is simultaneously undertaken, thereby contributing to the rapid increase in the standard of living and local prosperity.

(The End)

Of Things Japanese

NOBLE BLOSSOM OF UME

By MOCK JOYA

The Ume season has come. The Ume is loved by the people as the noble blossom standing for purity. In the literature and the arts of Japan, Ume blossoms have played a very important role. Particularly to nature lovers, poets and artists, they have had a special esthetic appeal.

Ume belongs to the species of apricot, and is peculiar to the East. The cultivation of the tree has much developed in Japan but it is not indigenous. The native land of Ume is China where it is also highly valued.

Ume is considered as the first blossom to bloom in the New Year and its pure whiteness and fragrance are exquisite. Particularly in the early dawn or evening, the fragrance of the Ume can be scented from a distance. It is the nobleness of the blossom that made it so popular among the people.

Ume is believed to have first been brought from China in the 8th and 9th centuries. Sugawara Michizane, great statesman of the early 10th century, is known as one who encouraged the planting of Ume trees in the Kyushu district. Michizane visited China as an envoy of Japan, and probably learned to appreciate the beauty of the flower while in that country. Tenjin shrines, dedicated to Michizane, invariably have many Ume trees in their compounds even today.

Then in the latter part of the Tokugawa era, Ume plants came to be cultivated not only for the sake of the blossoms, but also for utilizing the fruit. Umeboshi or pickled Ume fruit has become one of the most popular pickles. It is said that one Umeboshi every morning will keep one in good health.

Ume is cultivated all over the country, but Wakayama is the greatest Umeboshi producing district. There hill after hill is planted with Ume trees and in the blossoming season, the whole countryside becomes a mass of fragrant white blossoms.

The Wisdom of the East

Philosophy in Sayings And Proverbs

Lao Tzu. 604 B.C.

The greater the number of laws and enactments, the more thieves and robbers there will be. Therefore the Sage says: "So long as I do nothing, the people will work out their own reformation. So long as I love calm, the people will right themselves. If only I keep from meddling, the people will grow rich. If only I am free from desire, the people will come naturally back to desire."

* * *

By many words wit is exhausted; it is better to preserve a mean.

* * *

He who grasps more than he can hold, would be better without any.

* * *

If a house is crammed with treasures of gold and jade, it will be impossible to guard them all.

* * *

The excellence of a dwelling is in its site; the excellence of a mind is in its profundity; the excellence of giving is charitableness; the excellence of speech is truthfulness; the excellence of government is order; the excellence of action is ability; the excellence of movement is timeliness.

* * *

He who prides himself upon wealth and honor hastens his own downfall.

* * *

He who strikes with a sharp point will not himself be safe for long.

* * *

He who embraces unity of soul by subordinating animal instincts to reason will be able to escape dissolution. He who strives his utmost after tenderness can become even as a little child.

* * *

If a man is clear-headed and intelligent, can he be without knowledge?

* * *

The Sage attends to the inner and not to the outer; he puts away the objective and holds to the subjective.

* * *

Between yes and yea, how small the difference! Between good and evil, how great the difference!

* * *

What the world reverences may not be treated with respect.

* * *

He who has no faith in others shall find no faith in them.

* * *

To see oneself is to be clear of sight. Mighty is he who conquers himself.

* * *

He who raises himself on tiptoe cannot stand firm; he who stretches his legs wide apart cannot walk.

* * *

Racing and hunting excite man's heart to madness.

* * *

The struggle for rare possessions drives a man to actions injurious to himself.

* * *

The heavy is the foundation of the light; repose is the ruler of unrest.

* * *

The wise prince in his daily course never departs from gravity and repose. Though he possess a gorgeous palace, he will dwell therein with calm indifference. How should the lord of a million chariots conduct himself in the empire? Levity loses men's hearts; unrest loses the throne.

* * *

The skillful traveler leaves no tracks; the skillful speaker makes no blunders; the skillful reckoner uses no tallies. He who knows how to shut, uses no bolts; yet you cannot open. He who knows how to bind, uses no cords; yet you cannot undo.

* * *

Among men, reject none; among things, reject nothing. This is called comprehensive intelligence.

* * *

The good man is the bad man's teacher; the bad man is the material upon which the good man works. If the one does not value his teacher, if the other does not love his material, then despite their sagacity they must go far astray. This is a mystery of great import.

* * *

The course of things is such that what was in front is now behind; what was hot is now cold; what was strong is now weak; what was complete is now in ruin. Therefore the Sage avoids excess, extravagance, and grandeur.

* * *

Which is nearer to you, fame or life? Which is more to you, life or wealth? Which is the greater malady, gain or loss?

* * *

Excessive ambitions necessarily entail great sacrifices. Much hoarding must be followed by heavy loss. He who knows when he has enough will not be put to shame. Such a man can look forward to long life.

* * *

There is no sin greater than ambition; no calamity greater than discontent; no vice more sickening than covetousness. He who is content, always has enough.

* * *

Do not wish to be rare like jade, nor common like stone.

* * *

The Sage has no hard and fast ideas, but he shares the ideas of the people and makes them his own. Living in the world, he is apprehensive lest his heart be sullied by contact with the world. The people all fix their eyes and ears upon him. The Sage looks upon all as his children.

* * *

I have heard that he who possesses the secret of life, when traveling abroad, will not flee from rhinoceros or tiger; when entering a hostile camp, he will not equip himself with sword or buckler. The rhinoceros finds in him no place to insert his horn; the tiger has nowhere to fasten its claw; the soldier has nowhere to thrust his blade. And why? Because he has no spot where death can enter.